

## SOLONS ARE NOW BUSY

Appropriation for Legislature	\$45,000
Expenditures by Legislature	45,000
Balance	\$0.00
Legislative term	60 days
No. of days of session	33 days
No. days yet to run	7 days
Amount of money left	\$0.00
Amount for remaining seven days	\$0.00
What will they do about it	?

The Senate busied itself with the county bill yesterday, and little else was done. The important feature of the day was Governor Dole's letter, refusing to extend the session, and naming the closing of the present session on Tuesday, April 26.

The proceedings opened with the reading of announcements from the House concerning its action of the day before upon Senate bills, and notifying the Senate of the passing of House Bills 29, 100, 101, all of which were passed first reading by title in the Senate.

The resolution passed by the Wilcox mass meeting night before last, and reported in the Advertiser of yesterday, in favor of the county bill, was read and laid on the table, to be considered with the county bill.

The following communication from the Research Club was read and filed: The Honorable President, Kalua and Members of the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii:

Gentlemen—The Young Men's Research Club cordially invites the members of your honorable body to a meeting of the club to be held at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, Friday evening, April 26, 1901, at 8 o'clock. The Honorable R. W. Wilcox, Delegate to Congress from the Territory, will deliver an address on Hawaiian affairs in Congress.

Mr. E. M. Boyd will also deliver an address. Very respectfully,  
P. C. ATHERTON,  
Secretary Young Men's Research Club.

Honolulu, H. T., April 24, 1901.  
Senator Carter set the Senate by the ears for a time with the minority report of the committee on taxation until oil was poured on the troubled waters by Senator Achi. The report was as follows:

The minority of the committee on taxation has used all the time of the session in examining into the affairs of the present system of taxation and in discussing the same, without coming to any definite conclusion. A portion of that committee, appreciating that the expenses of the government must be met, the fire claims paid, and public improvements carried out throughout the Territory during the biennial period, and that only a few days of the session remain in which to pass the necessary legislation, respectfully submit the following:

We recommend that the tax on property be raised from 1 per cent to 1 1/2 per cent.

That the inheritance tax be increased and graded.

That the tax on large carts and wagons be increased.

And that the poll tax be abolished.

We present the accompanying bill to cover these points, and recommend their prompt passage.

C. H. DICKEY,  
G. H. CARTER,  
J. D. PARIS.

The trouble began with Senator Brown's motion to lay the report on the table, to be considered with the minority report, and that the bill submitted by the minority be passed first reading. Senator Russell objected to considering the proposed bill until the majority report was discussed. Senator Kanuha began discussing the merits of the bill without further delay. He said: "I am a member of the taxation committee, and I object to this bill. We don't know that raising the rate to a cent and a half will be enough, and I do not think light carriages with rubber tires ought to be taxed more than heavy trucks that cut up the streets and roads. A tax of \$10 ought to be placed on heavy trucks that are owned by the rich, and on houses and plantations. The poor man who drives a hack ought to be let off easy because it is his only means of making a living."

Baldwin—"The Senator from Oahu is mistaken. Heavy trucks move as fast as a half and heavy freight by railroads, flumes, and wire rope devices. Carts are out of date."

Carter—"Senator Kanuha does not understand the bill. His objection is provided for. If a heavy truck carries over five tons it is taxed at the rate of one dollar a ton; thus a truck carrying six, ten or fifteen tons is made to pay proportionately for the extra wear and tear of the streets."

Kanuka—"I want to ask the Senator from Oahu how many trucks there are carrying over five tons, and if there are any that carry fifteen tons?"

Carter—"I think the foundry has one that carries eighteen tons."

Achi—"I do not see the use of all this talk now. If we pass this bill on its first reading it can be discussed on second reading with the majority report, and any bill they may desire to substitute."

The bill was read the first time, and the report laid on the table, to be considered with the majority report.

The county bill came up as unfinished business, and although it was decided the day before to read the bill section by section, another attempt was made to send it to committee, and a lively discussion ensued. C. Brown said that it was a waste of time to read the bill section by section and have each member correct his own copy. He was willing, for one, to sit down and correct the Senate copies, and let other business go on.

Carter—"Two men could compare the two prints during the noon hour. Senator Brown has offered to do it, and I'll be one to help."

White—"No, I won't agree to it. All you people want is to get this county bill into a committee, and that is the



THE WEARY WILLIES---Please hand us out s'more of them pies.

last we will hear of it until the session is over."

C. Brown—"Well, I'll agree to read the bill through on first reading, section by section, so that each member can correct his own copy, if the majority will let us make amendments on second reading, without choking us off."

So it was arranged, and the Senate settled down to a tedious day of clerical work, until adjournment at 4 o'clock. The minority report was broken only by a communication from the Governor during the afternoon, which was expected, as Senator Kalauokalani, for the committee to wait on the Governor, and verbally reported that he would communicate in writing. The Governor's letter is as follows:

To the Honorable S. E. Kalua, President of the Senate:

Sir—The resolution of the Senate requesting an extension of the present regular session of the Legislature, has been presented to me by the special committee of the Senate.

The law provides for a special session of the Legislature in case there is a recess of a regular session without the enactment of the necessary appropriations for the conduct of the government during the succeeding biennial period, the Legislature therefore has the power to compel the calling of a special session.

The methods of the present session have been wasteful of both time and money, and there is little to show for a large expenditure of public funds.

Under the circumstances it seems to me that it is unprudent for the Legislature to look for both a special session and an extension of the regular session as well, with their inevitable accompanying expenses.

The delay in enacting the appropriations has continued to so late a period that all expectation of such legislation before the expiration of this session by limitation of time appears now to be hopeless, and the calling of a special session to be imperative. Such limitation of time will, I submit, take effect on Tuesday, the 30th day of April.

I cannot therefore accede to the request of the Senate, falling such appropriations.

Very respectfully,  
SANS SOUL, April 25, 1901.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Senate convened in night session at 7:30 and continued the reading of the county bill, which was finished at 8:30 o'clock. The bill then passed second reading, and was set for third reading today.

Senate Bills 65 and 66 were considered. The former bill provides for a loan of \$5,000,000, of which \$1,500,000 is available for the biennial period; the latter provides for expenditures under the loan bill in accordance with the government estimates. Discussion over the bill was spirited.

Senator Russell did not believe that the people should be saddled with a debt of \$5,000,000. Senator Baldwin explained that this amount of debt was not added upon the people; that only \$1,500,000 was borrowed. The bill provides a basis for issuing bonds, and the next Legislature need not borrow a cent under it if unnecessary.

Kanuka—"I do not believe we should go into debt. There are revenue bills now before the Senate, which, if passed, will yield \$1,000,000. We should raise these bills, and not borrow any money. The income tax alone ought to yield \$1,500,000. There's another thing. Taxes are not properly assessed. If there were penalties compelling tax assessors to value property justly there would be at least \$1,000,000 more revenue than is now collected."

Carter corrected Kanuka in regard to revenue, stating that the revenue to be demanded upon could not exceed \$5,000,000; that there was no knowing what the income tax would amount to; therefore the loan bill must pass, and only the amount necessary need be

used. Kalauokalani favored the loan bill, in spite of Senator Kanuka, to provide for schools, roads, bridges and wharves. The bill was then read through and passed second reading.

Senate Bill 66, providing for the appropriation under the loan bill, was brought up on motion to pass second reading to put it upon the same basis as bill 65. A motion to adjourn was lost, and consideration of the bill continued. After an aimless discussion the bill passed second reading.

In spite of the lateness of the hour the Senate was in good humor, and in a mood for work. The license bill being the order of the day, delayed by the reading of the county bill, was taken up. Senator Carter moved to amend his own bill to have the merchandise license read to include all merchandise sold in the Territory of Hawaii. Mr. Carter explained that the bulk of the \$83,000 tax from this source fell upon not more than fifteen firms in this city, and that the intent of the law would be defeated, as the present law is now evaded by firms that sell large bills of goods, claiming that the accounts are not entered upon the books of the agents here; that the Mainland firms deal directly with local customers. By having the license tax based upon all merchandise sold in the Territory, the burden would be equalized. Carter's amendment was adopted.

Senator Baldwin thought the rate of three-eighths of one per cent on all merchandise sold, too high, and offered an amendment to cut it down to a quarter of one per cent. Carried. The bill then passed second reading, and was set for third reading today.

House bill on fire claims was brought up by Senator Achi, and after discussion as to the methods of payment, was passed to third reading. The bill limits the total amount to be paid to \$1,500,000, if the commission finds the amounts claimed substantiated to that extent.

Senate Bill 81, to regulate the taking of the census every five years, was passed second reading, and third reading was set for today.

Senate Bill 93, on fiduciary, was also rushed through at the last moment, and passed third reading by title.

The Senate adjourned at 10:45.

Transit Company or the expense of the Road Bureau, but we desire to call the attention of the Superintendent of Public Works to the terms of the Rapid Transit Company's charter, relative to the width of road outside of the rails, to be constructed and maintained in repair by the railway company. If the Road Bureau of the Government is going to pursue this policy of rebuilding streets in the wake of the Rapid Transit construction, then your committee feels that a charge should be made against the Rapid Transit Company for their due proportion of the material, labor and other incidentals in the expense of such road making, as was contemplated by their franchise.

The obstruction of the streets and sidewalks of the City, which forms one of the most serious and pernicious obstructions to business, lies in the practice, permitted by law, by which for long periods of time the roads or sidewalks of the City are obstructed by solid board fences, enclosing areas within which building operations are going forward. This is an antiquated system, which, coupled with the narrowness of the streets of our City, make it an unbearable nuisance. The practice elsewhere is to erect a substantial structure over the sidewalk, open on the street side and covered with sufficiently strong timbers to prevent debris from above dropping to the sidewalks, and thus safeguarding the lives of foot passengers without unnecessary obstruction of either sidewalk or street. Your committee, while recognizing this is outside of our explicit instructions and the subject matter, as set forth by the resolutions, feels that this occasion to call attention to this form of nuisance should not be passed.

Your committee found that in Hotel street, between Nuuanu and Fort streets, there was existing a condition of things which would be just cause for the passage of the resolution, under which this inquiry was made.

First, That the Rapid Transit Company be made to conform strictly with the terms of its franchise in the construction of its roadbed.

Second, That the Rapid Transit Company be compelled to pay for proportionate share for street improvements as contemplated by the franchise to be performed by them, and which may be performed by the Government.

Third, That in harmony with that portion of our report relating to the use of streets for building purposes, we recommend the repeal of section 32 of the Penal Code and that the Superintendent of Public Works issue permits on the lines of this report.

I agree with the recommendation with which the report of the committee concludes. But I do not find that in laying its tracks on Hotel street the Rapid Transit Company has violated the provision against obstructing more than one block at a time. The fact that the surface of the street is below the level of the tracks which are laid to the official grade, is not the fault of the company. In regard to the company's paying the Government for macadamizing the strip on each side of the tracks required by law to be done by the company, it appears that arrangements are now being made between the Road Bureau and the company which will effect the result desired by the committee.

A. G. McROBERTSON.

The Public Lands Committee report on the extension of the fire limits was tabled for consideration with Mainland's bill to remove the lumber yards outside the fire limits. The committee recommended this procedure, stating that they considered the extension of the fire limits to be the same to the grade established for the Rapid Transit tracks. Your committee is not aware whether this work was done at the expense of the Rapid

Transit Company or the expense of the Road Bureau, but we desire to call the attention of the Superintendent of Public Works to the terms of the Rapid Transit Company's charter, relative to the width of road outside of the rails, to be constructed and maintained in repair by the railway company. If the Road Bureau of the Government is going to pursue this policy of rebuilding streets in the wake of the Rapid Transit construction, then your committee feels that a charge should be made against the Rapid Transit Company for their due proportion of the material, labor and other incidentals in the expense of such road making, as was contemplated by their franchise.

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Dickey charged the members of the House with having friends owning land in the burned districts which brought in fat returns from the Chinese tenants.

No replies were made to the implied accusation.

The report on House bill 103, regulating plumbing, favored that the bill pass with slight amendments as a preventive against a repetition of last year's epidemic.

A bill from the Board of Health, drafted by the Attorney General, was referred back to the Public Health Committee.

The same committee dealt with House bill 111, to compensate Antonio Serrao for damages incurred in the late plague through his wife's demise, supposedly from plague. The committee thought that the House had no right to interfere with the Court of Claims in such a matter. The report was tabled.

Giffill's report on the liquor business was as follows:

THE LIQUOR REPORT.

Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: Your special committee, appointed to investigate abuses in the granting of liquor licenses throughout the Territory, after hearing evidence and carefully considering all conditions, begs leave to report as follows:

Evidence of gross abuses of power, of disregard of the rights of the people, of flagrant irregularities, if not worse, in the granting of licenses, and what may be termed subversion to the wishes of the wholesale interests, as against the small dealer all shown in the evidence taken and which is submitted herewith, appear to your committee to call for comment and to suggest remedial legislation at this time.

It is to be noted that while under one head the policy of the department interested in the licensing of the liquor traffic may be strongly marked, again when these considerations are taken into account, the policy is changed without seeming reason in law, though it is well known that all the while the real power behind action remains the same. Inconsistency marks each transaction as told in the testimony before your committee. The range is from a declaration of one mile to the granting and immediate withdrawal of a license to an American citizen and old resident, and the immediate issuance of the desired privilege to a Japanese. One Minister refused to follow the road line in measuring the distance to a church from the place of application; the next allows that without license, in plain violation of law within half the distance from a similar church edifice.

It is impossible to call attention to all the phases of peculiar actions which have characterized the issuance of liquor licenses in the past. A few only will be touched as taken from the evidence. It is equally impossible that we could hear the testimony and not draw therefrom some conclusions as to usage which has brought the entire system into discredit. The most pernicious of all the methods of the license office must be that custom which permits the wholesale liquor dealer to hold a license for the sale of liquors

at retail. Next comes the practice of permitting a wholesaler to become bondsmen for an applicant for a retail license. In effect the latter practice makes the retailer the bondman, for he is only the agent of his principal. In the opinion of members of this committee there should be no such close relations permitted. The wholesaler dealer must not be allowed to hold the whip hand over the small dealer, for to such conditions may be traced some of the difficulties of the past. When large dealers are permitted to exercise leading influence with the licensing power, as may be traced in some instances submitted herewith, then with the interests of the small, the retail dealer be lost to sight.

Of the half-dozen matters treated in the evidence before the committee and now in the hands of the House, the committee wishes to call attention to the case of W. C. J. Ottman, as furnishing the most peculiar features. In November, 1899, a light wine and beer license, as contemplated by law, was issued to Ottman, he then having a place at Waikiki, more than the required distance from the nearest spirituous liquor license, which in this case was the Hawaiian Hotel. The strictness of Minister King was shown when, in measuring the legal 600 feet from the church, Ottman was required to take a straight line, which left his fence line 522 feet away, instead of following the road, which would have given the necessary distance. It was only by the waiving of objection on the part of the church people that the license was finally given. Then Mr. Ottman went to the expense of building a resort at a cost of \$2,000. For one year he enjoyed the use of his property and license. Then came the question of renewal. With the application approved by the Marshal the proprietor sent in his formal request. But a change had come in the state of affairs. When the light wine license had been issued there was no license nearer than the City proper. Spirits were sold, it was current rumor, on the strength of an arrangement with the police authorities, a sort of quasi licensing of two resorts, at the seaside. But even this was not so long, for both of those places secured the necessary amount of influence to bring about the extension of the saloon or spirituous liquor license district from the downtown section to Waikiki, and the Hotel Annex and the Waikiki Inn were granted full hotel licenses. In addition, one of the most flagrant breaches of public propriety was committed. One of the largest wholesale liquor houses had obtained a license for its Beach Hotel, another wanted the same privilege. The government which had forced Ottman to measure an air line to the church and had waived the provision only when the church authorities sanctioned the licensing—this government threatened Minister Young, who had succeeded Minister King, promised to the promoters of a proposed new hotel a license, granted it, in fact, though there was not built the hotel in which the license was to become operative, so the issue could not take place for many months after, and this was the third license granted within 600 feet of a church, a plain violation of the law—the location for which the Moana Hotel license was granted being almost directly across the street from it. The hushar of Ottman was no bar to the influence of the hotel men with the Minister.

This then was the condition when Ottman, with \$2,000 invested in buildings for his resort, requested a renewal of his license, and was met with the remark that there were three spirit licenses in the neighborhood and a could not expect a renewal. Three licenses granted in the interval of his five years' business under the license privilege originally granted to him and for which he had to build specially a structure as above stated. He was told that he would encroach on the "hotels" (7)—in fact, that the proprietor of one of these hotels had made a protest against the renewal of his license. It appears to your committee, on the contrary, that the encroachment was upon Ottman, and the implied agreements between him and the Government at the time of granting him his first license. He was on the ground first; he had the prior right; he was the legitimate owner of the privilege; but none of these considerations were taken into account. The Government which placed about him such restrictions. There was no charge that he conducted a disorderly place; on the contrary he was commended for keeping an orderly place but he was simply frozen out of his business by the influence dominating the licensing power. In any land laws the occupant may hold his rights by paying the highest amount bid. The lesser, the same government, gives him this equity, but applying this principle to the case in point, it was refused to the man who was minus the necessary "pull"; the privileges were wanted for one closer to the licensing power, and his rights were invaded and his request dismissed without even the common courtesy of being given the opportunity of taking what was to be issued under the new conditions and terms. The influence of this must appeal to all and the Minister thinks substantial relief should extend to Mr. Ottman and will so recommend.

Another case in which there was direct loss of property, in effect the confiscation of the right to operate under a license paid for and in force, is that of H. A. Juen, who was burned out in the sanitary fire within three months after he had paid \$1,000 for a spirit license. After the fire, within a month, Juen and his attorney appeared before Minister Young and asked that a privilege be given him to open a saloon in the Orpheum block, as the loss to him was very heavy. Minister Young said that no more licenses would be granted on Fort street; that he would resign before granting such a privilege. Two other locations were tried, but the Government would have none of Mr. Juen's choosing. After he had been out of business for more than six months, he was permitted to open a saloon in a block. Then, when the license had taken a 30-year lease on the property where his business was, he was refused a renewal of his license for the reason that the location was outside the prescribed limits. He was later granted a license with the condition that he remove within the limits named by the Government before the following year. But this was not the only loss of the license. His goods given in charge of the Government at the time of the destruction of his place of business, were held for four months and disappeared to the extent of one-half the original quantity. And to make matters seem more unequal to him, licenses have since been granted for the two places

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# TO COMBAT SMALLPOX

I would suggest the propriety of recommending legislation in the matter referred to me relative to the power of the Board of Health to compel persons to report daily for sanitary inspection when danger is apprehended from smallpox or other dangerous contagious diseases.

I would say, however, that it is beyond the power of the Legislature to confer upon the Board of Health authority to interfere with personal freedom of action more than is reasonably necessary to insure the public safety. I doubt if it is possible to draft an Act which will go further than the one I submit herewith, without its being open to constitutional objections and virtually incapable of enforcement in the courts.

President Raymond of the Board of Health opened yesterday's meeting by again bringing up the question of the Board's power in dealing with incoming mails and passengers to prevent the introduction of smallpox into Honolulu. He stated he had obtained an opinion from Attorney-General Dole as to the Board's right to detain passengers coming from a port which has not been officially declared infected. Mr. Dole's report read as follows:

The president said it resolved itself into the question discussed at the last meeting as to whether the Board could detain passengers from non-infected ports, as the matter was within the jurisdiction of the United States Marine Hospital service. The last report being a clean bill of health. Authorities give a clean bill of health. That being the case it was not within the power of the local Board to detain any person. Of course, if a ship arrives in port with disease aboard, quarantine measures can be taken.

"What we want to do is to prevent the introduction of smallpox into the country," said Dr. Raymond. "We can go so far and no further. It seems to me that the agents of the plantations who have contracted for laborers, above all others, should be induced to impose a quarantine upon them. It is decidedly for their interests to do so. If they were willing to detain the vessel here until the period of incubation had expired and permit us to fumigate the passengers, it would be a step in the right direction. Technically we have no right to insist upon it."

"Attorney-General Dole has drawn up a bill entitled 'An Act to Prevent the Spread of Small Pox and Other Dangerous Communicable Diseases.' As to its chances for passing the Legislature I am not in a position to know. Personally I have my doubts as to whether it will meet their approval. The bill should pass by all means."

The bill which Mr. Dole has drawn up will be sent to the Legislature, carrying a strong recommendation from the Board of Health, that for the safety of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands it is necessary that such a law go into effect at the earliest possible date. The bill reads:

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, That whenever any person in this Territory has been exposed to infection from smallpox, bubonic plague, cholera or any other dangerous communicable disease, and is likely to imperil the public safety thereby, the Board of Health shall have power from and after such exposure and during the period of the incubation of such disease, to require him to deny present himself to examination by the Inspector chosen for that purpose; and in case such disease should develop, such diseased person shall be provided for according to existing laws.

Sec. 2. If any person willfully neglects or refuses to comply with the provisions of the foregoing section, he himself shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$50.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect upon publication. Mr. Dole said he did not know whether there was time to have the act passed. He had tried to draw up an act which he believed would stand a test in the courts. Upon the motion of Dr. Emerson, seconded by Dr. Cooper, the Board accepted the bill, and will present copies of the same to the Senate and the House.

Statistics on smallpox from the various States were read, showing that the epidemic was on the increase in the Western States, and especially in those States through which the Porto Rican laborers were passing on their way to Hawaii—namely Louisiana, Texas and California. The increase of smallpox in the latter State over the previous report read last week was over 100 per cent, and the increase in other States was gradual. The total figures for the United States for the previous week were 11,945, and for the next week, 12,354.

Dr. Raymond further stated that so far he had met with little encouragement from the members of the Legislature. The Board had asked for \$10,000 for the appointment of additional inspectors for Honolulu and other towns, and about all the encouragement he received was a gentle request to trust to the future—"mahope." The legislators finally wanted to make the amount \$1,200, which would be but a drop in the bucket. Increase in the number of inspectors, he said, was very essential.

Dr. Cooper took exception to the present method of fumigating the mails while the troops from the transport were allowed to come ashore and mingle with the people here. He thought a conference between the Federal authorities and the Board should take place. Dr. Raymond said he had tried that without success so far. He said the Board had the power to interfere. He did not think the fumigation of the mails was inconsistent with the action of the Federal authorities in allowing the passengers of the transport to come ashore, as it was due entirely to a lack of power on the part of the Board. He said the mail matter came from all parts of the United States, and there was possibility in a letter being mailed from the house of a smallpox case.

The mails will continue to be fumigated until the Board feels there is no more danger to be apprehended from this source.

Letter from Dr. Raymond.  
Editor Hawaiian Gazette: As the Commissioner of the Marine Hospital Service, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst. regarding the proposed legislation for the prevention of smallpox.

brought forth an expression of dissatisfaction from individuals and particularly the Hawaiian War, I beg leave to bring to the attention of the Board of Health in the matter.

Under the existing laws and regulations of the Federal Government Quarantine Service, Dr. Kiefer, chief quarantine officer of this port, has no authority to prevent any person from landing here unless it is known that the ship that brought them came from an infected port or a contagious disease is known to have manifested itself on route and is duly reported or found by him upon examination of said ship.

The Board of Health of this Territory has no legal right to detain any person in quarantine or exact any measure that will tend to inconvenience them in any way in the interests of public health unless it can be clearly shown and proven beyond the possibility of a doubt by proper evidence that such person or persons are infected or are carriers of infection and are endangering the public health. It is obvious that the Board of Health of this Territory is powerless to act under such circumstances as have confronted it in the case of soldiers from the transport and from other incoming ships presenting clean bills of health, particularly from San Francisco, where we know there are cases of smallpox.

The Board of Health is cognizant of the fact that a person leaving the Eastern and Middle States, presumably infected upon the day of departure, could reach these shores before the expiration of the period of incubation of smallpox. While I very much dislike crossing swords with the medical editor of the Star, who charges the Board of Health with having been inconsistent in fumigating the mails when the passengers are allowed to roam about (only because we can't legally stop them), I submit that if he has any knowledge of the disease and has had any experience in the care and treatment of the disease, as he has had, he will agree with me that of all the zymotic diseases smallpox stands as the typical, and also of all the methods of dissemination of the disease the mail is about the best.

A person may be in contact with patients suffering from smallpox in certain stages of the disease prior to the transmissive stage in particular and not become infected, but when convalescence has been established and the dried crusts in powder-like form is distributed through the room and the whole house, what guarantee have we that writing paper and envelopes are sterile or do not become contaminated? We know that letters come from all parts of the States, what guarantee have we that letters have not been written by smallpox patients in the convalescent stage, poorly fumigated or perhaps not at all, and mailed to this country? We have on the other hand every reason to believe that the large majority of passengers have not been in actual contact with smallpox cases, and if they had in all probability would have made an effort to sterilize their clothing in their own interests or would have been forced to do so by the action of the quarantine authorities. The ship would not begin to do the harm in the way of spreading the disease as one letter (containing dried crusts from a smallpox patient) dropped in a mail bag.

While I feel very sorry that the public should suffer the inconvenience of having

## SMALLPOX AT LIHUE.

News came by the steamer Mikahala that a case of smallpox was quarantined at Lihue plantation, Kauai, the patient being one of the Porto Rican laborers sent to the island in the first consignment. The information was conveyed to the Board of Health by Sheriff Coney and the matter, laid before the meeting yesterday afternoon. Smallpox was diagnosed by the Government physician, Dr. Goodhue, and by Dr. Watt. The house where the patient lived and the people in it are under quarantine, and everything is being done to prevent the spread of the disease.

Executive Officer Pratt stated that he had ordered tubes of disinfectant and fumigating material sent to Dr. Goodhue, which would go forward on the next steamer. Instructions will also be sent to the Sheriff and all others in authority to maintain a strict quarantine.

The Board discussed the propriety of fumigating the mails from Kauai, and will see that every piece of mail hereafter is attended to. The Sheriff will also be instructed to see that all persons coming from the neighborhood where the case of smallpox originated are fumigated, and their clothing subjected to a similar process.

No physicians will be sent from Honolulu, as the Board has implicit confidence

## RAPID TRANSIT UP MANOA.

After several months of negotiating the contract has finally been closed between the Trustees of Oahu College, the Island Realty Company and the Rapid Transit Company, by which the electric cars of the latter company are to run up Manoa Valley.

The contract, which has just been signed, and which assures urban transportation for Manoa dwellers at an early date, provides for the construction of a road immediately by an outside contract, so that the regular construction work of the Transit Company will not be interfered with.

The line will leave Wilder avenue at Punahou street, going up the Manoa road to Rock Hill, at which point it enters College Hill and follows the main boulevard through that suburb. It also extends through the grounds of the Island Realty Company beyond the Cooper homestead.

As the materials for the track are already here it is expected that this line will be completed and in operation within three or four months, as the contract stipulates that this line shall be operated as soon as constructed.

This contract may be said to mark an era of development in the city, inasmuch as it enables direct transportation for the first of the new suburbs, and this in connection with the general favor with which Manoa Valley is held, will insure rapid settlement in that very desirable section of the city.

The line is to be practically paid for by the two companies interested, in order to make immediately available their residence lands.

A Denver dispatch says: It is announced that E. T. Wolcott, a veteran prospector, when searching for copper situated upon an extinct crater from which had overflowed vast quantities of molten lava. The deposit is said to be so large that it will have marked influence in the steel manufacturing industry. There are also said to be coal deposits in the same vicinity. Engineers are surveying a line for a branch railroad from Little Grand to the iron and coal fields.

# TOM FITCH IS HERE

Tom Fitch is here on his fortieth or fiftieth migration in search of the fountain of eternal office-holding. Tom is a lively old campaign orator of the resolute school, and has raised his voice in every Western State that was about to elect a Senator, and in every Territory where there might be need of a Governor. He usually builds or buys a house, for, owing to the whims of his sister, Tom has a comfortable income—makes a speech assuring the voters



TOMAS FITCH.

that he has come to live and die among them, and then, when political fortune plays its customary tricks upon him, moves to some other pasture to which distance lends enchantment.

In March, 1900, Tom made his second move into Utah, and threw bouquets to the Mormons in the following interview, which is to be found in the Advertiser's library:

"I have nothing but the pleasantest recollections of my life in Utah," he said in a running talk, "and I regard it as fortunate that in a life which has not been wholly uneventful I had such good friends as I had here. I was the counsel and friend of Brigham Young, George Q. Cannon, D. H. Wells, George A. Smith and many other leading Mormons here, and although I was strongly opposed to polygamy, these men were nevertheless my good friends. Brigham Young was a man whose history was written by his enemies. He had a side that never was presented to the world. He was a humane, generous and kindly man. He had a heart as big as an ox and was an unusual combination of firmness and gentleness. He was a Republican and a strong protectionist. I have heard him discuss the question many times."

## WAS THE CHURCH'S ATTORNEY.

Mr. Fitch represented the State of Nevada in Congress from 1869 to 1871. He came to Salt Lake in 1871 on legal business connected with the Emma mine. Other business was offered Mr. Fitch here and he remained, later conducting the defense of the prominent Mormons in the cases before Judge McKean. Mr. Fitch's law partner, S. A. Mann, was Secretary of the Territory under Governor Durkee, and upon the death of the latter Mr. Mann became Governor. When the matter of woman suffrage came up before the Territorial Legislature at that time Mr. Fitch was absent in Washington, but largely upon his representations to Governor Mann woman suffrage was recommended by the Governor and adopted, continuing in force until the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker law.

## WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

"If Utah had been admitted to the Union as the State of Deseret in 1872," said Mr. Fitch, "it would have gone in as a non-polygamous State. I know this because the preamble to the Constitution contained a provision to that effect, and I drew up the preamble. I knew Congress would insist upon having no polygamy before admitting the State. The committee on preamble met in my office. I told them my views and found them opposed to the surrender of polygamy. I went to the Lion house and saw Brigham Young. I told him what I thought of the matter and said: 'That means to give up our religion.' I said: 'No; it means to give up polygamy which you have never held to be necessary to salvation.'"

"I then went on to tell him that he had said he was desirous of obtaining Statehood and told him Congress would never grant it without this concession. He said nothing to that, but shook his head. I then said: 'Well, if you won't adopt this we might as well adjourn and go home, because we will never secure admission otherwise.' He considered for a while and then told me to ask Bishop Smoot, John Sharp and other members of the committee to come up and see him. I sent them up. What he said to them I do not know, but after he had seen them the committee all agreed to what I had said and reported the preamble that way to the convention, and the report was adopted."

## THINKS BRIGHAM WAS WILLING.

"That evidenced to my mind that Brigham Young at that time was willing to give up the practice of polygamy. In view of the manner in which the Mormon people were being harassed at that time I was not much surprised at this action on their part. Brigham Young used to say to me that

polygamy was not essential to salvation, but the practice was a matter of individual preference. I used that against him, saying that if it was optional with an individual it could with little sacrifice be given up generally. I have often said to him: 'Why not surrender it? It's at odds with the nineteenth century,' and at the time that convention was held I think he honestly intended to give it up. As the preamble was adopted it contained one clause that read 'such provisions as may be prescribed by Congress as conditions for the admission of the State to the Union shall be inserted here and shall be irrevocable without the consent of Congress. When we inserted that clause we expected Congress to insert a clause forbidding polygamy. We did not want to do it here but expected Congress to do it so that if the State had been admitted, then it would

have been a non-polygamy State. But it wasn't admitted."

## WAS SENATOR FROM DESERET.

"Capt. W. H. Hooper, a masterful, adroit man he was, and myself, chosen Senators and given our credentials. We went to Washington with George Q. Cannon and others and worked all winter, but our efforts were in vain. I went to Europe that summer and my credentials, which I happened to take along, kept me out of prison. I was writing letters to the Sacramento Union. Passports were not often examined in those days, and I had a lot of large cards with my name written in the center, which I used instead of passports. I found these cards very convenient for taking notes on."

In France I met an old Frenchman whom I could understand with what little French I had, very well. I found him a strong Communist and I took notes of what he said on the back of one of these cards.

## REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE.

"On that card I wrote 'Their Government a fraud. MacMahon in the interest of Napoleon. Saint-Bonheur, at Lausanne. Vive la Commune! Vive la Commune! Vive la Commune! These notes were just to refresh my memory on what the old man had said to me. There was at that time a Carlist insurrection in Spain and we were detained at Caliz on the border between France and Switzerland to enable our baggage to be examined. I handed the official one of my cards. He turned it over, and then I saw it was an American newspaper, and that the notice of my conversation with the old Frenchman. The official then put me through what the New York police call the thirty-third degree. In vain I protested that I was the correspondent of an American newspaper, and that what I had written was merely notes. He listened with an air of polite incredulity, but said he would have to detain me for two weeks until the Prefect should arrive."

## A HAPPY THOUGHT.

"This would never do, and I happened to think of a scheme. I said to the official, who spoke English, Well, sir, I have maintained this integrity long enough. I am a United States Senator. You will find my credentials in the trunk there. I am about to telegraph to Mr. Washburn, our representative. You would do well to be careful what you are about. For a new republic you have adopted very high-handed measures. We have already begun to think that your republic is not desirous of being friends with ours, and there is beginning to be a suspicion that you are running in the interests of the Bourbons and Napoleon. The man got out my credentials as Senator from the State of Deseret, and also my certificate of admission to the United States Supreme Court, and as he saw the imposing parchment with the great seals and the beehive he almost fainted. We were allowed to go, but a brass-bound official kept us under surveillance until we reached Paris. Had it not been for those credentials I might have been languishing in a French dungeon until this day. I am going to hunt up my credentials when I get to California and send them to the Utah Historical Society. I think they would like to preserve them."

## TOM'S BEGINNING.

Where Tom began his career is not clearly remembered, but it was probably in New York. He arrived at San Francisco in the early sixties, and made an impression on the public through a strange incident "which," says Ella Stirling Cummins, in her Story of the Files, "has now become legendary lore." The arrival of the steamship with news of the Civil War "was always a great occasion at San Francisco, and especially so on this day, when the wharves were alive with people and the steamer brought greater tidings than usual. The war news was proclaimed at once, and every one became wild with excitement. A spokesman was sought, the name of Tom Fitch called out—probably by himself—and a young man sprang upon a convenient barrel and then and there gave an address that rang with a clarion note. At the close a shout was improvised and the young man placed upon it and borne upon the shoulders of four men through the streets, followed by the patriotic multitude. It was an event which has never been forgotten."

## A STAY IN BUSINESS.

After making known to the public young Fitch, who was a lawyer, had

no trouble in getting clients, and was in demand for jury trials. Of course he was an orator on great occasions, and the undiminished crowd of gold hunters delighted to hang on his eloquent lips. No one could say to him, as Tom did when he waved the flag and made the eagle scream after the fashion of the professional Earnest Patriotic of that day, and then the boys all said he would have to go to the United States Senate from California and revive the traditions of Webster and Clay. Tom never went but the ignis fatuus tempted him to a life-long pursuit. The Senate is still his goal and he will die trying to reach it.

While Tom Fitch occasionally weighed law and politics by dreams he never weighed them by scruples, and the time came when even San Francisco could not stand his ways and he concluded to remove to Nevada, where the Comstock excitement was on. Tom arrived on the lode when the famous Senatorial fight between Sharon and Sutro was under way, and at once called for Rollin M. Daggett, editor of the Virginia City Chronicle, and went towards United States Minister to Hawaii. What happened, Daggett tells as follows:

"I have finished with politics," said Mr. Fitch positively, yet lingeringly. "I intend to devote myself to the practice of law in Honolulu for the rest of my days. I have come here to cast my lot among the people here forever, but no more politics for me, no, sir."

"I came to Honolulu because my wife's health demands a climate that is free from cold, not that it needs a hot climate, but a climate free from cold, and Honolulu having no winter must be an ideal spot for my wife. For myself, I have concluded to engage in the practice of law. My old partner in Arizona, Judge Campbell, came here a few weeks ago and will join me. I was practicing law in Utah, but during the campaign of last year I devoted myself mainly to politics."

"I was interested in helping to carry Utah for McKinley, for I have always been a Republican and always will be. The election of Tom Kearns for Senator from Utah was a surprise to me and to every one. Kearns bought the place much to the disgust of all the rest of us."

"Yes, I was a candidate for the Senatorship. There were about half a dozen of us who wanted the election, but Kearns, who is a millionaire mine owner, and very ambitious, bought the place from the authorities of the Mormon church. That, of course, shut us all out. Kearns and his friends were very anxious to secure the construction of a railroad direct from Salt Lake to Los Angeles, and the company that has been organized for that purpose, headed by Senator Clark, of Montana, put up plenty of money. Kearns bought largely into the company, and became one of the directors. The Mormon church is the owner of about thirty miles of railroad running to Salt Lake, a lake resort, which was a dream on their hands. The deal was made by which this road was to be taken off their hands, amounting to about \$500,000, and the Senatorship was decided for Kearns. Nobody blamed Kearns particularly, but he had the money and more back of him, and therefore the Senatorship was literally bought, and it is no wonder I was beaten in the race. Had Kearns not been elected I think I stood a pretty good show for the Senatorship. I canvassed Utah thoroughly and made a strong fight, but there was too much money in the field against me."

"Thereupon, as my wife wanted a warmer climate in which to live, I decided to turn my face westward, and came to Honolulu, and here I am. I can assure you I have a huge disgust for politics just now. This is a Territory and will remain so during my lifetime. You might have had a State here if you had bargained for it when you were admitted. I don't intend to meddle with politics of your Territory, except to vote the Republican ticket. I shall devote myself entirely to the practice of law."

"In looking around Honolulu today for a house in which to make my home, I was struck by the thought that you were making a great mistake in the way houses are built. They are too close together, and certainly not suited to the climate. I came to Honolulu expecting to find a more tropical looking city as far as the residences went. I am, however, perfectly delighted with the wealth and beauty of the flowers. I have an orange grove in Southern California, and am accustomed to richness in flowers, but you have here more than we often see down there."

"The beet sugar industry is going to be the salvation of these Islands. The Senators of the western States will insist on a tariff on sugar generally in order to protect the beet sugar raising, now so popular in the west, and I believe it will extend to these Islands. There is no danger of over-production. That can never happen."

## NEWS OF THE WORLD

An exodus from the Klondike is predicted.

Ex-Secretary Day's wife is ill but better.

The Italian squadron has sailed from France.

Many metal manufactures in China are idle.

La Grippe is killing many native babies in Guam.

France will support Catholic claims against China.

A small party of Bulgarians has raided the Turkish frontier.

A general strike of dock laborers will occur at Genoa.

C. S. Young, a California well operator, has disappeared.

Portuguese Republican papers violently attack the Pope.

Col. John R. Musick, author of a work on Hawaii, is dead.

Archbishop Keane of Dubuque has received the Pallium.

Prick will establish another great steel plant in New Jersey.

Queen Alexandra has returned to London from Copenhagen.

Japan and Russia may terminate the independence of Corea.

The Navy Department wants a \$5,000,000 Naval station in Luzon.

There is little sickness among the troops in the Philippines.

A \$50,000 artillery target will be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Philippine continued on the Island of Iloilo is favorable to peace.

The threatened strike in the steel industry may be compromised.

The Pacific influence is now uppermost in the Macedonian Congress.

The United States Treasury contains half a billion dollars in gold.

Some pioneers met at a New York hotel and held a polka.

Minister Loaysa says that good relations with Venezuela are restored.

President McKinley will review available Naval vessels at San Francisco.

The Korean government has fixed the penalty of death for opium smoking.

It is reported in Paris that a stamp has been made in assassin's blood.

Writers in New York's social register said as much as \$100 weekly in tips.

# A Bad Skin

Boils, Pimples, Impure Blood.

Boils are simply very large pimples. The trouble is not in the skin, but down deep in the blood. You cannot have a good, smooth skin unless it is nourished by pure blood; and the only way to make your blood pure is to take a strong blood-purifying medicine.

Mr. F. E. Hill, of 370 R. Street, North Fitzroy, Victoria, sends us this letter and his photograph:



"I had a most distressing attack of boils and pimples breaking out all over my body. I had heard so much about

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would give it a trial. It took only four bottles to drive all the impurities out of my system and make my blood rich. I have enjoyed the best of health ever since I took it."

If your tongue is coated, if your food disagrees with you, if you are constipated or bilious, take Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

# If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year of working days the sum of:  
"Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually;  
Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;  
Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually;  
Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;  
Twenty-five cents, it will pay 37 1/2 per cent annually;  
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;  
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.  
Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DARTON, OHIO.  
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

# How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukaia Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kukaia, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Wm. A. Streeter, oldest settler of Santa Barbara, is dead.

Hypnotism has been successful over a telephone wire at a distance of 120 miles. E. S. Willard, the famous London actor, denounces the American theatrical trust.

There have been 392 cases of plague at Cape Town and there are five new cases daily.

The recovered Gainsborough painting will be sold to J. Pierpont Morgan for \$125,000.

A soldier and two boys were hurt by an unexplained explosion in a Berlin church.

Alexander Agassiz has been elected president of the National Academy of Sciences.

Sixteen cases of bubonic plague are reported from Cape Town, including three Europeans.

Wessels, the peace envoy reported to have been shot by De Wet, has returned to Heilbron.

Theresa Vaughan, the actress, has gone insane over the death of her husband and brother.

Venezuela has been warned by America, England, Germany and Spain not to try foreign subjects.

Sir Alfred Milner takes a gloomy view of the South African situation and thinks peace is not near yet.

The Canadian landing place for the Pacific cable will be Barclay Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

George Q. Cannon was buried at Salt Lake with imposing ceremonies. President Snow was the principal speaker.

Cashier Lewis of the Farmers' National Bank of Vergennes, Vt., has been arrested for misappropriation of funds.

The baron of Geld last aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse have been recovered. They were hidden on the ship itself.

Ki Kon Ho, Korean Minister of Justice has been condemned to death for participating in a conspiracy against the Empress.

An Italian composer has written an opera, by order of Emperor William, on a Hohenzollern theme, which will be performed at Berlin.

Richard Pennefather Rothwell is dead at his home in New York. As a mining engineer of distinction in his profession and as a journalist few men in this era have been so widely known.

The baron of Geld last aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse have been recovered. They were hidden on the ship itself.

A Vancouver dispatch of April 17 says: By the explosion of the boiler on the river steamer Ramona, this afternoon four persons were killed outright and six others were seriously injured. The dead include two women, who were passengers on the steamer, and two deck hands of the injured barge and the mate will probably die.

William Labatt, assistant ticket agent for the Santa Fe, captured and caged a mosquito yesterday morning and sent it to the largest and nearest city in this section of the country. Labatt discovered the insect perched on an insect on the counter. He is over half an inch long and stands about an inch high.—Galveston Daily News.







## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
PER MONTH, DOMESTIC, \$1.00  
PER MONTH, FOREIGN, \$1.50  
PER YEAR, DOMESTIC, \$10.00  
PER YEAR, FOREIGN, \$15.00  
—Payable invariably in Advance.A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

FRIDAY APRIL 26

There is fresh proof in the dispatches that Li Hung Chang's parents did not call him "Li" for nothing.

It is annoyance to have delayed mails, but an incursion of small pox would be a considerably greater one.

No bill to establish a tribunal to examine fire claims has yet been passed; but the proud Legislature has a female dog law to its credit.

A duty on sugar for the sake of revenue may be imposed by the British Government, but it is likely to put the Cobden Club's flag at half mast.

The claims of 1895 have been referred to a special committee, but as yet no one has found out where the money can be had to pay the claims of 1901.

Mahoe's pro-gambling petition is apparently stuffed with bogus or forged names. At any rate the names are mostly in one handwriting. The fact, however, will not disturb Mahoe, to whom a petition is a petition, if it only looks like one.

The Board of Health is not to blame for letting soldiers stand off the passengers of a vessel arriving with a clean bill. In the case of the Kilpatrick, which came here with contagion on board, the health authorities could legally intervene, and they did so with a firm hand.

Readers of Kipling's Jungle Book will note the felicity of the Star's christening phrase of "Bander-log" for this Legislature. But for the well-grounded fear that our native statesmen would promptly vote to supply each member with a Jungle Book and have it translated at \$5 per page into Hawaiian, we should advise that the Solons look up the literary derivation of the term "Bander-log" at once.

The Governor will be sustained by the great majority of the taxpayers in his refusal to extend the Legislative session. While the Home Rulers might give some of the additional time to good bills it is certain that they would give more of it to bad ones and heap up, meanwhile, another odoriferous mass of scandal. Where a Legislature is both incompetent and vicious, the less the taxpayers have of it the better will they be satisfied.

Coast papers make much of the fact that a few Porto Ricans, en-route to Los Angeles, died of anæmia. They say the poor fellows were starved to death. The truth probably is that they were starved in Porto Rico, that starvation drove them to sign for labor in Hawaii and that they were too far gone to stand the journey or assimilate the coarse but abundant food issued to them on the way. Certainly the Hawaiian planters are not to blame for their condition.

Hawaiian politicians look upon this Territory as a fat goose to be plucked. For instance a legislator's son, who has a job of type-writing in the House, turns up with a bill of \$7 per day for thirty working days in the month, making \$210 in all. Not content with this he wants \$3 per day for the rent of a \$50 type-writer, making \$90 more. The whole bill is \$300 per month, mainly for work that would be done, considering how it is done, at \$75. And yet there were Hawaiian committeemen who wanted to pay it.

General Gomez, the revolutionary leader of Cuba, is about to make a visit to the United States, which should benefit both his people and himself. The colossal spectacle of riches and might which America now presents must teach him and them the futility of an armed struggle with this country; while the kindness and sympathy, the justice and generous good will that Gomez will receive ought to convince him that no appeal to arms will be needed to urge for Cuba the rights guaranteed by the Teller resolution.

The appearance of small pox at Lihue plantation is a serious matter, and one that warrants the Board of Health in taking drastic measures to protect not only the unaffected people on Kauai, but the inhabitants of the other islands. With over 80,000 Asiatics and some 20,000 natives in the group, we have a population that small pox would now sweep as with a scythe. Whatever inconvenience quarantine matters may involve, it should be cheerfully accepted by the people. Better the plague itself than a small pox epidemic, so far as public morality is concerned.

The independent thinker, that if the Legislature makes no law, the law of the land will continue to force the issue, the Organic Act, which says that no law shall be made in Hawaii except under regulations made by the Territorial Legislature. It seems to me that another section of the Organic Act, which says: "That the laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution or laws of the United States shall continue in force, etc." May we suggest that the old liquor law is decidedly inconsistent with the provision of the Act upon which the prohibition theory depends?

## WEST POINT CADETSHIP.

The independent chooses to think that the warning given by this paper to the young Hawaiian whom Delegate Wilcox has named for West Point, was inspired by some aversion to color. The assumption is wholly gratuitous. Only one color line has been drawn in this affair, and that one is against white Hawaiians, Delegate Wilcox desiring, perhaps naturally enough, to get the first West Point prize for one of his own race. He failed in the case of Joseph Aea, as the Advertiser said he would; and he will probably keep on failing until he gives the best students in the Hawaiian schools a chance to compete for the scholarship, taking the lead among them all, assuming his physical characteristics, to be right, who shows that he has the best education. If that boy is of native blood, well and good. No fault can be found and the Advertiser will be the last paper to try and find any.

Wilcox, in making his appointments, does not care for scholarship—he is looking for color. He of all men ought to know how much scholarship counts in such matters; for, as the late C. C. Moreno said, he went abroad under the patronage of the King, to get into any military school where the standards equal or approach those of West Point. He tried Germany and was promptly turned down; and then he went elsewhere vainly seeking a foothold until he got into one of the slaphood schools of Italy—the place where warriors were trained to be lashed out of Abyssinia in after years by the Negus Menelik, and out of Hawaiian gas tanks by the missionaries. Forgetting all this, however, he tries to send young men to West Point, simply because they are native Hawaiians, not stopping to ask whether they ever won standing in the local schools or whether they have even a remote chance of passing the strenuous examination at the United States Military Academy, particularly in those branches—English and mathematics—in which Hawaiians are least exact.

The Independent shows how little it knows about West Point by saying that Mr. Richardson, if he goes there, "will have backing in the city of New York, besides his own substance, which neither Grant nor any American General can boast of." "Can" is good, seeing how long Grant has been dead. And why cite "American Generals," who are not candidates for West Point? The truth is, as the Independent should know, that political or financial influence has no force except to get a boy a chance to take the West Point test. It will not help him over the rough places in an examination. While General Fitzhugh Lee was representing his country in Cuba, his son was dropped from the rolls of the academy for weakness in scholarship. John A. Logan, Jr., afterwards a volunteer officer, was similarly dropped. General Frederick D. Grant, now a volunteer officer in the Philippines, barely saved himself at West Point while his father was President of the United States, graduating at or near the foot of his class. A son of President Hayes, if we remember aright, could not enter. In fact the list of great men's sons on the rejected roll is long and melancholy, showing how slight a consideration influence has before the examining board.

The Independent assures us that unless the Advertiser has a care, young Mr. Richardson will withdraw from the task. With all kindness we advise him to withdraw unless he is sure that he knows enough to enter a great university, such as West Point—a place where it is more difficult to get or keep a foothold than in Yale, Harvard or Princeton.

Very properly, Governor Dole has refused to extend the legislative session, though an extra session for one specific purpose, will, of course, have to be granted. Were there fair assurance that the lawmakers would use thirty days more in making up for past errors, the Governor might fairly give them a chance, so as to save the Treasury from an accumulating deficit; but it seems certain that they would do more mischief than good. An irresponsible Legislature, having squandered fifty out of sixty days, does not recommend itself for more time, especially when it has, on its calendar of unfinished business, scores of bills, the enactment of which would send the country to the dogs. The best thing to do is to wind the regular session up and align all the business interests of the country, with their gigantic allied interests in the mainland, in an appeal to Congress to amend the Organic Act that Hawaii can acquire an intelligent, honest and capable law-making body.

The attacks made by the Legislative committee upon Treasurer Lansing are unfair to him, as all licenses applied for have been passed upon by the Governor and his council, Mr. Lansing merely voting with the rest. The authorities can hardly be blamed for preferring to issue a license to the Moana Hotel than Mr. Oltman, nor is Harry Juen quite the stuff out of which to make an acceptable martyr. Apparently the report is a political one, destined to excite prejudice against the Territorial Government which, in issuing licenses, has always tried to put them in the most responsible and orderly hands. The result is that Honolulu has probably fewer crimes due to liquor than almost any other resort of similar importance in the world.

It will be a relief to the community to know that "Free Lunch" Pains has not only been turned down by the Legislature, but that the Supreme Court has also turned it down, which will put an end to his plans for introducing his antediluvian system of transportation in this Territory. The decision of the court puts a final negative upon the claims of the Tramway Company that it has an exclusive franchise, that it has the right to dominate, thereby to shut out other companies, and that it had the right to use electricity.

This gives the Rapid Transit Company a free hand to go ahead and install an up-to-date electric system, unhampered by the obstructive tactics of the would-be monopoly.

## FANCIES VS. FACTS.

The personally-instructed correspondents of the anti-Dole press concur in statements about the attitude of the Washington authorities towards Governor Dole, which are not only contradicted by the tenor of the official correspondence between Washington and Honolulu, but which must impress even the casual reader with their intrinsic falsity.

The Cooper incident, which Secretary Hitchcock long ago disposed of by his statement, per Associated Press, that the manner of making the government record of the proceedings of the Legislature here must be determined by the Territorial authorities, has been reopened by the instructed correspondents, who now say that this same Secretary Hitchcock will "demand an explanation of the Governor." Evidently the correspondents, in the poverty of Hawaiian subjects to lie about, are working over the stale tips they got from here at the beginning of the Legislative session.

Another extraordinary piece of humbug printed over the convenient initials of "E. S. L." reads as follows:

One of the latest of these mean little questions is the assumption of Governor Dole that his own name is sufficient signature to state papers. Edward, King of England, signs state papers with his rank as a suffix. The Governor of the grand old Commonwealth of Massachusetts would not think of signing a state paper without putting the word "Governor" after his name. The Governor of no State in the Union, in fact, would ever sign his name that way. The assumption of Dole that it is proper form, legally or in political ethics, is nothing but a case of snobbery.

We have no hesitancy in expressing the belief that the writer of that paragraph got all his information in Honolulu. The Washington officials whom he pretends to have interviewed but does not name, are aware, if they have looked into the matter at all, that Governor Dole signs all State papers with his name and title. In communications to the Legislature he follows the style set by President McKinley in communications to Congress, merely signing his name—a matter of taste and preference, not regulated by law.

Another correspondent obeys orders in saying that a row is brewing over the refusal of Governor Dole to set aside any building for the use of the Federal Judiciary Department here. Inasmuch as a recent decision already published, acknowledged the sole right of the Territory to control the buildings it now officially occupies, and as no Territory is under obligations to house purely Federal officials, the chances of a "row" are very remote indeed. If a building were available, which is not the case, the Territorial Government would have no call to let the United States Circuit Judge and the officials connected with his court occupy it, save on a basis of rental. In fact, under the decision or ruling mentioned, the Territory could lawfully charge rent for the spacious apartments now occupied by Judge Estee and by the United States District Attorney and Marshal.

NEWS OF WORLD  
CONDENSED

There have recently been severe storms in Germany.

The boom in the Idaho placer mines still continues.

The commissary scandal at Manila is said to be growing.

It is said that the Chinese Court may move to Etsang Yang.

The canal treaty is meeting with strong opposition in Washington.

The coal miners in Indiana have won a victory over the recent strike.

Denver schools are to bar pupils and teachers suffering from tuberculosis.

The first California cherries of the season brought \$12 a box in Chicago.

Cattle companies of Wyoming are suffering great losses from severe storms.

The Texas oil magnates are preparing to run a pipe line to the Gulf of Mexico.

Seventy thousand tons of California wheat has been shipped to Chile recently.

President J. J. Hill of the Northern Pacific Railroad is now on the Pacific Coast.

Daniel C. French, the sculptor, is to model a memorial statue for General Lawton.

It is said that business in Porto Rico is at a standstill and emigration is increasing.

De Wolf Hopper, the actor, was arrested for violating the Sunday law in New York.

It is said that the Bulgarians may appeal to Europe for aid in the difficulties with Turkey.

Henry Irving was given a great welcome in London in his production of "Coriolanus."

Ho Wan, who killed the German officer, Captain Barthach, has been arrested at Peking.

A Chinese expedition has gone into the mountains north of Peking to exterminate Chinese robbers.

It is said that the Standard Oil Company proposes to consolidate all the copper companies.

THE TRAMWAY  
IS TURNED DOWN.

The Supreme Court filed an important decision yesterday morning which settled the peculiar questions which have been at issue between the Rapid Transit and the Tramways Companies.

The Tramways Company claimed first, that it had the right to double-track all the streets covered by its franchise. The effect of this claim, if substantiated, would have been to shut the Rapid Transit Company out of such streets, as many of them are too narrow to allow a third track.

The court has decided that the Tramways Company does not have the right to double-track; that having failed so to do during the time fixed by its original franchise, it is now confined to a single track.

The second claim of the Tramways Company was that it had the right to now change from a horse-car to an electric system.

The Rapid Transit Company claimed that it did not have such right under its franchise; that it possessed that right from 1890 to 1897, by special act of the Legislature, but continually refused to avail itself of the privilege; that in consequence the public was forced to procure a franchise for the electric system, which is now being installed; that it would be unfair to those who have now invested their capital in the Rapid Transit Company to allow the Tramways Company after it had positively refused to change its system, to now do so.

The court holds that as electricity was not a method of propulsion at the time the Tramways franchise was granted, that it cannot now adopt any method of propulsion which will place an additional obstruction upon the street, such as the erection of poles and wires, without special act of the Legislature, which the Tramways Company has not obtained.

The third claim of the Tramways Company was that it held an exclusive franchise to lay tracks along all streets covered by its tracks, except that it conceded that the Rapid Transit Company had the right to lay 1,700 feet on each street.

The Rapid Transit Company disputed this claim, and the question came to issue upon whether the Rapid Transit Company had the right to lay a track along King street paralleling the Tramway Company's track; Alakea street was also affected by this question.

The court holds that the Tramways Company does not have an exclusive franchise and that so far as the Tramways Company is concerned, the Rapid Transit Company has the right to lay its tracks on any street, whether the Tramways Company has a franchise there or not.

The questions at issue were brought before the Supreme Court on an agreed statement of facts, signed by both companies.

The filing of the decision yesterday cleared the atmosphere and allows the Rapid Transit Company to go ahead with its construction over the streets where it has not been able to lay its tracks until the matters at issue had been settled.

The doubt as to its right to lay track on the streets occupied by the Tramways Company, and the possibility of a double track electric system competing against it, has also affected the Rapid Transit Company's credit heretofore. The decision should put new life into the Rapid Transit Company's development.

## Japs Going to the Coast.

An officer of the Zealandia states that there is a big exodus of Japanese laborers from Hawaii of late for the Mainland, and that they have been engaged to work on Senator Clark's new Salt Lake &amp; Los Angeles Railroad, which is about to be constructed from the Mormon capital to the Coast.

As there are no restrictions against Japanese going from the Islands to the United States, or rather to the Mainland, they are free to accept work there. As railroad laborers the Japanese have proved good, faithful workers in Idaho and the Northwest, where they were at one time brought in by the thousands.

The probabilities are that the greater part of the Japanese who are leaving are those who have left the plantations and come into the City and become loafers. The Japanese who remained with the plantations after the expiration of their contracts, are not leaving in great numbers now. That being the case the City will be rid of an undesirable class of hangers-on which the police will hail with joy.

## Gomez Coming to General.

HAVANA, April 18.—General Maximo Gomez is making arrangements to go to the United States to visit Senor Estrada Palma. He will be accompanied by his son Urbano, and will probably remain in the United States until the return to Cuba of the special commission on relations between the two countries. He desires to wait definite action in reference to the Platt amendment, in order to avoid the accusation that the trip is made for political purposes. He has always expressed a desire to meet the people of the United States and to thank them for the assistance they rendered Cuba in the war with Spain. Senor Palma is the choice of General Gomez for the Presidency of Cuba.

## Murder and Suicide.

FALLS, April 18.—Madame Lacher, an Englishwoman, living at Falls, has been murdered by Ferdinand Ernst because she refused to marry him. Ernst, who was born in Chicago, and who is said to be director of the Manchester House and a British subject, then shot himself. All of the parties were socially prominent. The victim was a woman of independent means. The Manchester House, which is a hotel, was a better request that his body be cremated, and making arrangements for the delaying of the funeral expenses of the victim from his personal estate.

## Fifty Congressmen Coming.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The statement made by Congressman Hall in his speech yesterday that fifty members of Congress will visit the Philippines during the summer is correct. A whole shipload of them are coming over on a ship transport to now being chartered by the Navy for that purpose. This transport will go to Manila by way of the Philippines, and will be accompanied by a ship of the Navy, thus making a complete trip around the world.

## Scrofula

This root of many evils—

Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, pale-ness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—

Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Silas Vernon, Waverling, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

GREAT RAILWAYS  
IN A COMBINE

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Tribune says: Representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is said on good authority, will soon be elected to membership in the board of directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company. No Atchison securities appear in the long list of stocks and bonds owned by the Pennsylvania, but it is understood that heavy purchases of Atchison stocks, principally the preferred, have been made of late by interests identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The latter road has long had close traffic relations with the Burlington, the two companies jointly owning and operating the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway, which connects the systems; but in view of the increasing probability of the acquisition of the Burlington by the Northern Pacific-Great Northern interests, the Pennsylvania, it is said, some time ago began to make preparations for alliance with another Western line, choosing the Atchison. The latter road touches Kansas City, but does not extend up to St. Louis, which is the Western terminus of the Pennsylvania system, the two roads meeting only in Chicago. It is said that there will be no connection built between the two roads by extension of the Pennsylvania system westward of St. Louis, and it is not believed that any intention exists of obtaining control of the Atchison by purchase of a majority of the latter's stock by the Pennsylvania, but it is said to be possible that a traffic arrangement might without great difficulty be arranged by which traffic could be moved from ocean to ocean over the Pennsylvania and the Atchison with, say, one of the lines of the St. Louis and San Francisco as the connecting link.

## ATTACK BY FILIPINOS.

MANILA, April 18.—Fifty insurgent riflemen attacked the town of Bay, on Negros, in Laguna Province, in the south-east of Manila. The insurgents were quickly routed. Lieutenant William S. Niles, of the Thirty-second Volunteer Infantry, has captured a bearer of dispatches from the insurgent General Noriel to General Malvar. Noriel directed Malvar not to surrender, saying he would send him 2,000 recruits, money and ammunition when Aguinaldo was released. Noriel succeeded Trias in Southern Luzon.

At a meeting of clergymen held in Manila, at which Bishop Warren presided, strong protests were made against the opening of cockpits in Manila. The business men of the city have also objected on the same lines.

The trial of Lieut. Frederick Boyer, charged with the embezzlement of commissary stores, will be continued next Monday.

A Santa Fe, N. M., dispatch says: An attempt by three convicts at the penitentiary early this morning to escape resulted in the killing of George Stevenson, the mortal wounding of William Simmons, the serious wounding of Jose Monica Sena. Besides these convicts, Captain of the Guard Felipe Armijo and Guard Pedro Sandoval were shot.

Alonso J. Whiteman, once Mayor of Duluth, afterward a Minnesota State Senator and candidate for Congress, and at one time a millionaire, was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment. He had been convicted in the Court of General Sessions of Duluth of passing worthless checks for \$100 upon the Hotel Navarre last November.

A Sioux City, Iowa, special says: The Lemars National Bank, at Lemars, Ia., did not open this morning. Thomas F. Ward, vice president and manager of the institution, is a self-confessed embezzler to the amount of \$25,000 to \$30,000. He has also absconded. Ward departed Monday night, and yesterday Cashier Frank Koots received a letter from Ward.

## PRECIOUS BABIES.

Mother's comfort. Father's delight. God's dearest earthly gift to man. What a happy sight; the healthy, robust, vigorous, rollicking, always the same baby. What a sad sight; the puny, blue and pale, restless, crying baby. Nine out of ten times the child is troubled with worms. It shows it in convulsions, spasms, colic, and ten times out of ten Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer will drive out the pesky life-eating worms. It is nature's remedy, and as the healthy child is the natural child, it must make the sickly child healthy. The Indians living close to nature, discovered the remedy. For centuries they used it to make their babies plump, powerful, fearless. What it has done for the child of the forest will do for the child of the civilized world. That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it in convulsions, spasms, colic, and ten times out of ten Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer will drive out the pesky life-eating worms. 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The Indians living close to nature, discovered the remedy. For centuries they used it to



## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A special to the World from Washington says: Captain John A. Hassard, who commanded the Americans in the Boer army in the first part of the war, but is now here, says:

"The Boer cause, while it cannot be said to be bright, is brighter than that of the British. The Boers have just as good a chance to win now as the Americans had before the sudden turn of good luck which resulted in the surrender of Curatwalla.

"The winter season has just begun in South Africa, and from now until September the British soldiers will have a hard time.

"The Boers are making their winter quarters in the Lydenburg range, where the English will not dare tackle them, for they would have to cross the low, marshy country to get there, and they have to import every pound of fodder for their horses. The problem is not only one of maintaining the lives of their men in the marshy veldt, where chills and marsh fever wind up in deadly pneumonia, but it is a problem of sustaining horse flesh.

"I lived thirteen years in South Africa and know all the country better than any Boer did before the war broke out, my business, that of an engineer, carrying me over all of it.

"It is hard for the Boers to get recruits, but in spite of England's precautions recruits, and valuable ones, are getting in every day. For every Boer killed by the English nowadays half a dozen recruits straggle in from this country and elsewhere.

"The Boers do not propose to fight any pitched battle at present. They will simply worry the enemy everywhere they can and about August and September you may look for a resumption of general action on a large scale."

### A BAD OUTLOOK.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Military men do not regard the outlook in South Africa as entirely satisfactory, although organized Boer opposition is practically at an end, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. It is felt that so long as the irreconcilables persist in their determination to fight to the bitter end the war will drag wearily on, with here and there a little British success in chivalry and occasionally news of some titling achievements on the part of the guerrillas. Meanwhile Kitchener's huge army must be maintained, and English taxpayers must be content with the knowledge that the campaign is costing the country nearly, if not quite, \$1,500,000 every week.

The question of alien immigration is again forcing its way into prominence. A good many people fear that, following the colonization of South Africa on a large scale by men and women of Anglo-Saxon blood at the close of the war, there will be an invasion of this country by impoverished middlemen, peddlers, money lenders and tailors from Jewish centres of population on the continent. The feeling among the working classes of the east end of London with regard to the immigration of destitute aliens is very strong. Whitechapel is largely inhabited by Hebrews of the very lowest class, whose streets formerly occupied by Indians, and now crowded by an undesirable population from the ghettos of western Russia, Germany and Austria. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain have at different times insisted on the necessity of preventing destitute aliens from taking up their abode here, but the colonization of the country with people who are undesirable from every point of view except that of the sweating employe still goes on. The fact of the matter is, the government has dropped the alien immigration question because they are anxious not to lose the political support of the Hebrews in the big cities.

## CHINESE INDEMNITY.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Reports received here as to the amounts of indemnity claimed by the powers, from China, vary to some extent, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. "For instance France is stated by the Mail correspondent in Peking, to be asking for \$13,000,000, whereas dispatches from Washington put the amount of France's claim at a much less figure. It is considered more than possible in Peking that the powers may jointly agree to reduce their bills pro rata, particularly if China will guarantee certain commercial concessions. One difficulty in the way is that some of the powers will have insisted upon the sums they demand. Russia may be expected to insist on her claim, which is considered quite unjustifiable, considering the relative ease and cheapness with which she was able to mobilize. It should not be forgotten that Russia is making separate demands for territorial and commercial privileges, and, besides, the rolling stock and railroad material which she annexed in vast quantities and applied to the local needs of the Manchurian line, must be worth something.

### WANT AMERICANS TO STAY.

PEKING, April 15.—Li Hung Chang has applied to Gen. Chaffee to leave behind when he departs Captain Tison and a sufficient number of men to police the Chinese city, as the Chinese earnestly desire their retention, fearing that the district will not be well looked after when occupied by other foreigners.

An expedition consisting of 6,000 Chinese and 2,000 French troops will leave Peking for tomorrow to drive from the province several thousand Chinese who refuse to obey the order of Li Hung Chang to keep to the boundaries already arranged.

### Westminster Abbey Unsettled.

LONDON, April 15.—Some alarm has been caused by the fall of an eighteen-foot pillar in Westminster Abbey. It stood in the aisle about halfway between the choir and the altar. It fell with a tremendous crash, shattering two small pillars and damaging the tomb of Lord Moray. Investigation showed that a pillar in the aisle had been shaken by a strong wind which had been taken to assure stability.

## WANTS WORLD WAR ON RATS

CHICAGO, April 15.—The Tribune says: A world war on rats may be promoted by Japan. That nation has been conducting an exhaustive investigation, and the conclusion has been reached that the rodents are a menace to mankind.

"Consequently," says Dr. Nagashima, who is a visitor to Chicago, "the Japanese Government is to appeal to civilization to exterminate the rodents. It is declared that the rats spread all sorts of contagion, while hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property are destroyed by the rodents each year."

The plague, says Dr. Nagashima, would lose half its terrors should the rats of the world cease to exist. Other diseases would claim fewer victims and the earth would be a safer place for humankind. Dr. Nagashima, who is a bacteriologist of prominence in Japan, is at the Audubon Annex. He has been making a study of the plague in Hongkong, in Bombay, in Japan and in other of the Oriental countries. He was convinced, he said, that rats are the greatest propagators of infectious disease. Japan, says Dr. Nagashima, has had made an official professor of the harm done by rats, and the result of this investigation would be brought to the attention of the civilized world. His country is now taking steps looking to the destruction of the rodents. It is proposed to induce other nations to do likewise.

But, declared the visitor, served no useful purpose, and besides spreading germs, gnaw their way into hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property each year. "I am aware that I am not advancing a new idea," said Dr. Nagashima, "for bacteriologists and members of the medical profession have long been aware of the evil which rats work in the way of propagating contagious diseases, but I did not realize the extent of this evil until I came to make my recent investigations in connection with the bubonic plague in the East. I visited Hongkong, Bombay and other parts of the world, and I was confronted with the fact that rats far more than anything else were the active cause in propagating and spreading the plague."

"Time and again I found that rodents were the active cause in spreading the disease into some new quarter where every ordinary sanitary precaution had been taken to prevent the malady. These precautions would have been effective in all probability but for the infected rodents carrying the germs with them."

## A FLOATING EXPOSITION

NEW YORK, April 15.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Instead of inviting foreign purchasers of American goods to come to this country and see our wares in salesrooms or in exhibitions, O. E. Austin, president of the Bureau of Statistics, proposes that American merchants and manufacturers shall unite in carrying samples right to the doors of foreign customers in a great floating exposition.

This idea has aroused a great deal of interest in this country and abroad. Letters Mr. Austin is receiving from prominent business men encourage the hope that it will take practical shape. Mr. Austin's plan is to have men engaged in different lines unite in chartering several ships on which they will install exhibits of their wares, each exhibitor to be allotted space in proportion to the amount he subscribes. Agents will accompany the exhibits to explain them and negotiate for sales. As the lower holds of the vessels will not be suitable for exhibition purposes, it is proposed that they be utilized for carrying limited stocks of goods for immediate delivery when sales are made.

The fleet would sail down the east coast of South America, up the west coast, across the Pacific to the ports of China and Japan, possibly Australia, the ports of the Indian ocean and thence home by way of the Suez and Mediterranean, making in the principal ports of Europe and consuming about two years.

This plan is being put into practice by a group of exhibitors at the Buffalo Exposition, who propose after that fair to put their exhibits on board a ship and make a tour of the Mexican, Central American and West Indian ports, including Bermuda. A similar plan was adopted about two years ago by some merchants of Hamburg, Germany, who sent out a floating exposition on board a single ship. The expenses amounted to about \$100,000, while the direct sales amounted to \$1,500,000, without counting a count future sales resulting from the introduction of goods into new markets.

### OCEANIC S. S. STOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—A rumor that is fraught with great consequences for the holders of the stock of the Oceanic Steamship Company was considerably dispelled on Monday and along the street yesterday afternoon. It was in effect that the Santa Fe Railroad Company would purchase the property of the steamship company, and thus secure a line of steamers to ply on the Pacific Ocean as feeders for the railroad system operated by the lending purchaser.

It was found impossible to obtain corroboration of this story, but it was repeated with much persistence and came from several quarters that were declared to be reliable. A similar report gained currency about ten days ago, but men who have the confidence of operators denied it and it was assumed that it was without foundation. When these men heard the same tale yesterday they were not as positive as they had been that it was not true. On the contrary, some of them said it might be a fact that the railroad company would endeavor to secure control of the line. It was certainly in need of an ocean connection, in order to be in as favorable a position as the Southern Pacific, with its Pacific Mail line in full operation.

In addition to the bare announcement of the probable purchase of the property was the further statement that there would be another announcement as to the stock before the deal with the railroad could be consummated. It was said that this would have the effect of further depressing the stock, and that as soon as it went low enough the Santa Fe would buy, increasing the market would take an upward turn and the stock would become very strong.

The remains of Lincoln are now to be removed to the capitol under the new monument. The cause will be urged.

## NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence.) WASHINGTON, April 14.—Through including the export figures of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the unsettled conditions in China, the record of exportation of manufactures from the United States in the first year which ends the 30th of next June is not likely to equal that of the preceding fiscal year.

The first of these reasons is apparent when we consider that the exporters engaged in commerce with the Hawaiian Islands are now refusing to furnish to the Bureau of Statistics the statements of their exports, as in former years, holding that their exports are no longer "foreign commerce," and that, therefore, the bureau has no authority to require the usual statements which the law authorities with reference to commerce between the United States and foreign countries.

The reason for the falling off in regard to Porto Rico is that the exporters to this island are now separately classified and no longer included in the general statement of foreign commerce.

The exports to China have fallen off fully one-half because of the conditions now existing in that country.

Our new citizens in Hawaii next spring will be sent by the Agricultural Department, through Delegate Wilcox, a supply of young trees. This is Secretary Wilson's own idea, who has decided that, instead of sending such a large quantity of seed throughout the country, he will distribute young trees. Mr. Wilson believes that this will prove even more popular than the seed plan.

The forests have been rapidly disappearing, and it is believed that unless something is done there will be a timber famine. An investigation has been made to discover the trees which thrive best in various localities, and each member of Congress will be given so many of the seedlings to send to his constituents. It is believed that this plan will produce at least 1,000,000 trees yearly as long as it is kept up.

Maurice W. Smith of Honolulu, who has arrived in this country, has a grievance. He is bitterly opposed to the immigration of Porto Ricans, who he says are giving trouble in Hawaii. He is quoted as saying that they are a bad lot, taken as a whole.

"They are indolent," he said, "I look for serious trouble in Hawaii from their importation sooner or later. These already there are lazy and mean."

"They started a riot on board ship, and for a time it looked as though we would have to call out the Guards to stop it. They are not to be compared to the Japanese. The latter are lively, active and good workers. The Porto Ricans can never compete with the Japanese as laborers."

W. F. Macdonald, chief of the Warrent Division of the Treasury Department, has had his friends good-bye preparatory to leaving for Hawaii. He leaves for Honolulu to pay off the debt of the Hawaiian Republic and will carry with him \$1,500,000 for this purpose. He will cash the bonds held by the Treasurer of the Hawaiian Republic, and then proceed to the Hawaiian Islands, which preceded that of the United States.

## CANAL MUST BE NEUTRALIZED

NEW YORK, April 15.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Specific provision for the neutrality of the great canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is to be made in the new treaty to be signed by Secretary Hay and Lord Malmesbury, British Ambassador.

This decision has been arrived at by the President and Secretary Hay after the most exhaustive consideration of the arguments pro and con which have convinced them that the highest interests of the country demand the application of the principle of neutrality. From the outset of the negotiations Great Britain has insisted upon the principle of neutrality. The best naval and military advice which the administration has been able to get has shown the necessity of neutralization, and the views of military and naval experts have been supported by distinguished jurists. Treaties between Nicaragua and other countries, and Costa Rica and foreign states contain specific provisions regarding the neutrality of the canal, and it is assumed that the most favored nation principle. The treaty between the United States and Nicaragua contains a provision that the government "agree to extend their protection to all ships of commerce passing through the canal, and to guarantee the neutrality and inviolability of the same."

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty also provided for the recognition of the "general principle of neutrality." Even if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were annulled, it is held, the remaining treaties in force would require the application of the principle of neutrality to the canal.

Another and most important reason for inclusion of a provision declaring the canal neutral is the attitude of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. It is understood that these two governments have indicated plainly to the government that they will not consent to the canal being under the control of any power other than the United States. The United States has the support of other Central and South American states.

### Gold Standard for Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Times says: It is reported among Wall Street men that the aim of J. P. Morgan to Europe has something to do with the interests of Mexico. It is said that President Diaz has communicated to the New York Board of Trade a proposal for foreign interests in gold which may lead to the establishment of a new Mexican government.

It is a movement along commercial lines, and the establishment of the gold standard.

### Gold Station.

MONTE PEARSON, N. H., April 15.—A report has been received from the local office of the West Coast that the gold station at Monte Pearson, N. H., has been found to be a gold mine. The station is located on the coast of the state, and the gold is said to be of high quality.

## MRS. NATION TO RUN THE TOWN

WICHITA, Kan., April 14.—Mrs. Carrie Nation is to be given an opportunity to conduct some Western municipalities in accordance with her idea of what a community should be. The officials of Medicine Lodge, Kan., plan to have the aggressive temperance advocate assume charge of the town and run it for a week beginning May 1. If the plan works all right, Medicine Lodge will continue on the new way, but if not, Mrs. Nation is to quit her reign and leave town. The matter of success will be determined by a majority of the people, men and women of age all being allowed to vote.

Mrs. Nation has given out for publication her plan for the ideal town. "First of all," she announces, "I will close all saloons and tobacco shops, as well as gambling holes. Then I will fire all police and police officers. I will have a Mayor and three City Councilmen, they to act as City Clerk, City Treasurer and sanitary officer. I will have the streets kept as clean that children may play in them with safety and decorum and not be in any danger of falling into the habits of the street gamblers. I will urge upon every one to help some one else, and will try to do away with the scheme of having some one living off another's hard work. I will have a band play in the streets every summer evening, so tired people may enjoy themselves after their day's work is done. I will punish lying severely, and an officer who perjured himself will be banished from the town at once. I shall require every one to retire at an early hour. The aristocracy of the town will comprise those who live by the sweat of their brows."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 14.—Mrs. Carrie Nation was arrested in this city tonight on a charge of obstructing the street and handing to the police station a pet dog named "Fido." She was released on a cash bond of \$5, and will be tried in the Police Court tomorrow morning.

QUITS FOR CARRIE.

KANSAS CITY, April 14.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, who was arrested yesterday charged with obstructing the street, was arraigned before Police Judge McCaskey this morning, fined \$50 and given until 6 o'clock this evening to leave town. The judge warned Mrs. Nation if she was found in the city after that hour she would be arrested and placed in jail. She agreed to leave town and fifteen minutes later boarded a street car for Kansas City, Kan.

The fine will be held over Mrs. Nation in case she should return to the city, and until she is released from the Court's order she is practically barred from visiting Kansas City.

Mrs. Nation appeared in court early accompanied by her brother and a woman friend. The court room was literally jammed and the people filled the doorway and crowded the hall. Several cases were called before Mrs. Nation's and she watched the proceedings with impatient interest.

When Judge McCaskey finally asked Mrs. Nation what she had to say in regard to the charges placed against her, she stood up and crossed the court and delivered her usual fiery tirade against police and court. She pleaded she was merely waiting for a car when arrested and was making the best of her time in the meantime by talking to the crowd that had gathered.

A policeman testified that several cars had passed without Mrs. Nation making an attempt to board any of them. This caused Mrs. Nation's ire to rise and she flatly denied the statement.

"There was no car in sight," she snapped, "and I want you to know that I am a lady and tell the truth."

Judge McCaskey then gave his decision. "Missus Nation," said he, "is not adapted for long-haired men, short-haired women and whistling girls."

The crowd clapped loudly at the decision. Mrs. Nation pleaded that she wished to go to Liberty, Mo., within a few days and asked if she would be permitted to pass through Kansas City en route.

Judge McCaskey answered in the affirmative, but warned her not to stop at any place. She responded to leave the city immediately, remarking that "the more she was fined to come back with her head."

A crowd of several hundred followed the judge's car as she left the court room and made for a car, and even now her started for the Kansas side.

NO HILL WILL.

LOOKING, April 15.—The Daily Mail publishes an interview today with Frederick Harrison, president of the London Political Economy Club, regarding the recent decision of the House of Commons to reject the principle of neutrality.

"I am deeply impressed," said Mr. Harrison to the Daily Mail representative, "by my American trip. I found a great deal of interest in the subject of neutrality, which I had not before."

Mr. Harrison expressed the opinion that it was not advisable for England to take any action to force neutrality on the United States.

He said that the United States had a right to be neutral, and that it was not the duty of England to force neutrality on the United States.

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## SCOTT'S EMULSION

of cod-liver oil is the means of life, and enjoyment of life to thousands: men women and children.

When appetite fails, it restores it. When food is a burden, it lifts the burden.

When you lose flesh, it brings the plumpness of health.

When work is hard and duty is heavy, it makes life bright.

It is the thin edge of the wedge; the thick end is food. But what is the use of food, when you hate it, and can't digest it?

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is the food that makes you forget your stomach.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample. Agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 400-410 Pearl Street, New York. See and feel all druggists.

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

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We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

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Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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Capital, \$1,000,000.

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## SUPPORT!

is needed by many People.

We can supply you with most any article in the supporting line.

Just received a complete line of

Abdominal Supporters!

All grades and all sizes. Some People need a Bracer.

For these we would advise a pair of

Shoulder Braces,

of which we carry all sizes, for girls, boys, ladies and gentlemen.

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# THOMAS EVANS AND PILKIA

The firm of Thomas Evans & Co., of Manila, is mixed up in the commissary scandals which are now being investigated by the army authorities, and the firm bids fair to go out of existence when the investigation is concluded. The firm of Evans & Co. was organized by Thomas Evans, formerly of Honolulu, but who has been engaged in big government commissary stores, Philippine capital since the beginning of hostilities there in 1898. Evans figured somewhat prominently a few months since in a Connecticut town, where he was suing for the hand of an heiress, a young lady just out of her teens, who was totally unaware that Evans had a wife and family in Honolulu.

A telegram from Manila dated April 16, has the following statement concerning the scandals there:

A court-martial has been convened and will meet tomorrow to try Lieutenant Frederick Boyer, charged with the embezzlement of commissary stores. Captain Frederick J. Barrows of the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry will be tried later. A civilian named Fletcher, accused of unlawful conversion of commissary stores, will be tried by the provincial court tomorrow.

Speaking of the commissary scandals, a prominent Army officer said to the representative of the Associated Press that he had every reason to believe that Colonel Woodruff, head of the commissary department at Manila, was one of the ablest men in the service and that his honesty was unquestioned. He asserted that Colonel Woodruff was ignorant of the fact that Harold M. Pitt, manager of Evans & Co., the Army contractors, was leasing him the house in which he lived for much less rental than Pitt had paid therefor. On discovering this Colonel Woodruff immediately vacated the house. Pitt is alleged to have said that Captain Read of the commissary department deceived Colonel Woodruff, who thought Captain Read thoroughly honest.

The irregularities in commissary matters were first attributed to Captain Read's unfamiliarity with commissary work. Colonel Woodruff was reluctant to believe that frauds were being perpetrated, but the facts disclosed caused him to give Captain Read a most severe reprimand and to have an investigation which may involve, according to the prominent Army officer previously referred to, the examination of Captain Davis, who was the depot commissary before Captain Read, but who was sent home on sick leave.

Evans established an office in the old walled city of Manila on a narrow street just across the way from the Spanish palace, which is now the headquarters of General MacArthur and the military and civil government. Evans gathered about him a group of men who knew the ropes, and government contracts fell into their hands, which netted him handsome profits. The office was within handy distance from where the contracts were let, and the firm was in a position to know just when to reach out for the government gold.

The Harold M. Pitt, spoken of in the dispatch, is a former resident of Salt Lake City, Utah, who went to Manila as a private in the Eighteenth United States Infantry. He was formerly manager of Bradstreet's agency in Salt Lake City. He came to Honolulu in the transport Arizona, in November, 1898, and was quartered for several weeks at the Kapiolani race track. He was company clerk, and was a bright fellow, his former business training giving him a good insight into matters connected with the commissary. He met Evans in this city. Pitt was a high roller as far as his limited means and position would allow, and he made many friends while here. He was frequently at the Hawaiian Hotel. Soon after his arrival in Manila he secured his release from the army and went into business with Evans, and still owns a controlling interest in the business. One of their first ventures was to establish a refrigerating plant near Cavite.

## GOVERNMENT AID FOR RICE GROWING

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Secretary Wilson has decided to send out an expert to scour the rice-growing countries of the world and thoroughly investigate important matters connected with the industry. This mission, which is to stretch into the civilized and uncivilized parts of the world, probably will be entrusted to Professor Knapp of Louisiana, who returned about a year ago from an official trip of investigation in the Orient. The start will be made about next July. It is proposed to hunt out the rice-growing countries, ascertain what they feed both their beef animals and work teams, what rice can be grown on high land that cannot be irrigated, and to settle a host of other kindred questions. Great success in rice growing is reported in the ricefields along the Gulf coast of Louisiana and Texas, and Secretary Wilson predicts that a year hence will witness the production in the United States of all the rice required within the country. The rice consumption per capita will increase very materially, he said. The United States is now exporting red rice and other second-class rice, which makes excellent food, to Porto Rico. There is a good market for it there although the second-class rice had heretofore been fed to animals or sold to brewers. Secretary Wilson believes that the future will find this country in the first rank of rice-growing countries, and the coming mission to the East with a view to gathering information on the whole subject is expected to yield good results.

A Copenhagen dispatch says: The government is earnestly considering the recent somewhat modified proposal with regard to the sale to the United States of the Danish West Indies, which is considered likely to lead to a satisfactory termination of the negotiations. Official circles are of the opinion that the two governments are now nearer an agreement than they have been at any previous time. The Danish Government ridicules the reiterated reports published in English papers that peremptory communications regarding the sale of the islands have been received from the United States, and says the officials are most impressed with the cordiality and friendliness that the United States has shown throughout the negotiations.

Pomona, Cal., is striving to keep the Southern Pacific from running an obstructive track through the town.



At 3 o'clock on April 17 in San Francisco sugar quotations advanced ten points on all grades of the product. These advances were brought by the Ventura and are the latest from the Coast. The circular letter of Williams, Diamond & Co., of that date to Schaefer & Co. confirms the advanced quotations. The export sugars also came in for a rise. The letter reads as follows:

Sugar.—Referring to our reports of even date per China, and confirming quotations therein established, we have now to advise that at 3 o'clock this afternoon prices in the local market were advanced ten points, the Western Sugar Refining Company's latest list for California, Oregon and Washington being as follows: Dominos, half barrels, 4.40; boxes, 5.50; cubes A, crushed and fine crushed, 4.15; powdered, 5.75; candy granulated 5.75; dry granulated fine, 5.50; dry granulated, coarse, 5.50; confectioners' A, 5.50; fruit granulated, 5.50; mag-nolia A, 5.50; extra C, 5.50; golden C, 5.50. Similar advances were made for export, price today for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaiian Islands being 5.40 for dry granulated.

Our latest sugar telegram at hand this afternoon from New York reads as follows: "Slight rise today, 800 tons, equivalent in long price to 4.15; 750 tons, equivalent in long price to 4.20; granulated, 5.30; beets, 5.40."

These sales consequently establish basis for 96 degree centrifugals in New York on this date 4.14; San Francisco, 3.80; and likewise the quotation for dry granulated furnishes a net price of 5.10. You will kindly note the question mark after the quotation for beets and in explanation have to advise that at this writing we are not sure of this figure, owing to a possible error in the transmission of the telegram, which has been returned to the telegraph office to be repeated.

Their circular letter of April 15 is as follows:

We last had this pleasure 8th inst. per S. S. Hongkong Maru.

Sugar.—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export to Honolulu, dry granulated for local consumption still being quoted at 5.50.

Basis.—April 9 and 10, no sales; 11, spot sale 1,400 tons at 4.3-3.25, and on same date cost and freight sale 700 tons at 4.05; 12 and 13, no sales, establishing basis for 96 degree centrifugals in New York on 11th inst. 4.02; San Francisco, 3.75.

London Beets.—April 9 and 10, 9s; 11, 8s 11½d; 12 and 13, 8s 10½d.

Dry Granulated, New York.—No change from March 9 to April 9, advanced on that date to 5.30, equal to 5.10c net cash, since which no change reported.

London Cable.—April 10, quotes Java No. 15 D. S., 11s 6d; fair refining, 10s 9d.

April beets, 9s; May beets, 9s.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.—Latest mail advices from New York under date of 10th inst. indicate a steady and strong market for raws, with tone and tendency in favor of sellers. European market steady. Refined is quiet, and unchanged in all positions since the advance, and the requirements of buyers are evidently filled sufficiently for the time.

## HAWAII'S SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Sugar culture began on the Hawaiian Islands over sixty years ago. In 1850 the product of sugar, with the crude wooden and stone horse mills and inferior kettles, was not over one ton per acre.

In 1859 the total crop of the islands was reported at only 240 tons. The sugar industry was given a tremendous impetus by the reciprocity treaty with the United States in 1875, by which all raw sugars were admitted free of duty. The industry moved forward by almost "leaps and bounds" after the ratification of this treaty. It was seriously depressed by the passage of the McKinley bill, which permitted raw sugars to be imported free of duty, and gave a bounty upon domestic sugars. It was claimed by some that under the reciprocity treaty the United States ought to have paid the bounty to the Hawaiian planters. It rallied again upon the removal of the bounty and the re-establishment of a duty on the importation of the Dingley bill. It has enjoyed a period of unprecedented prosperity. Immense improvements have been made, consisting of up-to-date capacious machinery in the sugar house, steam plows and harrows in the field, enormous pumping plants for irrigation, etc. Annexation, which increased the confidence of the public in the future of the industry, and gave higher values to plantation stock, has also caused a considerable increase in the price of labor, the latter being the largest factor which enters into the expense of sugar-making. Sugar is cultivated on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Oahu. The table lands surrounding the islands at an elevation of from 20 to 200 feet constitute the chief sugar areas. Nearly every acre adaptable to cane cultivation on these four islands is under cultivation, and the probability of a much larger extension of the industry is small. In the effort to obtain the large profits now incident to sugar culture, extensive sugar estates have been recently opened, cultivated and irrigated. An experience of two years has proven that on some of them the water of irrigation is too salty for sugar cane, and hence these estates had to be closed and all prospects of growing sugar thereon abandoned. There are about sixty plantations on the islands, which yielded last year 285,544 tons of sugar. These plantations have about 100,000 acres in cane, one-half of which is harvested every year. The yield per acre varies greatly, according to character of the soil, position of the plantation on the island, whether in the rainy or rainless belts, etc. Under irrigation as much as eleven tons per acre has been the average of one plantation. Individual acres have given much higher yields. Upon the rainy side of the islands the yields are less, but so are the expenses, and the net gains from each do not vary much.

There are sixty-eight sugar companies on the islands, of which sixty own their sugar houses and manufacture their cane. These are distributed as follows: Twenty-nine on Hawaii, twelve on Maui, nine on Oahu, and eighteen on Kauai. The sugar produced last year is as follows: Hawaii, 115,224 tons; Maui, 57,347 tons; Oahu, 63,625 tons; Kauai, 63,348 tons; or a total of 299,544 tons.—American Grocer.

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## MONEY FOR BONDS HERE

W. F. MacLennan, chief of the United States Treasury Bureau, representing financial relief for the country, and for the depleted treasury, arrived in Honolulu yesterday, bringing with him the money to pay off the Hawaiian indebtedness.

Mr. MacLennan was interviewed last night by an Advertiser reporter. He was very reticent as to the particulars of his mission, explaining that he could give out nothing until he had conferred with officials and financiers of the Territory. He will consult with Governor Dole, Treasurer Lansing and George MacFarlane of the First National Bank tomorrow, and after the conference more definite information can be given.

A total of \$2,427,535.17 is to be paid out for the redemption of bonds, part of which goes to the English bondholders and the remainder to the local investors. Mr. MacLennan has with him all the money and securities necessary to liquidate the bonds, and full arrangements for redemption will be made with the First National Bank.

Colonel MacFarlane, who has been engaged for a long time on this matter, says: "We have been working out the plan," said he, "ever since we paid off the Postal Savings deposits. Last October on my way to London I went to Washington with the financial representative of the Seligmans, and I met by appointment Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Assistant Secretary Vanderlip and Mr. MacLennan, Chief of the Treasury Bureau, who is now here. We held a discussion there in Secretary Gage's office, on the details of the bill to be introduced in Congress which would authorize the payment of the first issue of bonds held in London and the bonds that were subsequently issued by the Monarchy, as well as those issued by the Republic, to local investors—that is, as far as the \$4,000,000 of Hawaiian debt, assumed by the United States Government, less \$764,570.31 of Postal Savings Bank deposits, would allow. The arrangement was all worked out accurately, and we have the details well in hand. Still, the matter is an immense responsibility, and we will work together and proceed cautiously."

## ENGLAND MAY TAX SUGAR

NEW YORK, April 18.—Ministers and members of Parliament are gathered for the budget speech today, says the Tribune's London correspondent. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is reviving his estimates, and putting the finishing touches on the budget. Lord Lansdowne has returned and there will be a full attendance at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has kept his official secrets so closely that the budget speculators are working in the dark. Export duties on coal, increased duties on tea, tobacco and spirits, the inclusion of sugar in the schedules, indirect taxation and increased taxation of incomes are predicted on the eve of the resumption of the session, but there is no authoritative information, and some of these guesses will prove incorrect, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer is certain to find it more comfortable to borrow money liberally than to overwhelm the country with fresh taxation when the end of the year is not in sight. Uncertainty prevails in the Welsh and Lancashire coal districts and the Liverpool sugar market and commercial circles generally. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be faced with a united Liberal front bench, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman having returned in improved health and Sir William Vernon Harcourt being in fine fighting form.

Much depends upon the reception of the budget speech by the country. The promotion of Mr. Chamberlain to the leadership of the Commons and the elevation of Mr. Balfour to the peerage will be hastened if the budget proves highly unsatisfactory to the nation. Military clubs are also agog over General Roberts' dispatches on the war and the long list of commendations. Lord Methuen's friends are jubilant and General Buller's partisans are disconcerted by the coolness of General Roberts' reference to him.

It is hardly credible that General Buller desired his successor in the chief command to patronize him. He attended Winston Churchill's lecture at the United Service Institution with many other military men and seemed to be bearing up bravely.

LONDON, April 17.—The excitement in the sugar market increases as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's budget statement comes nearer. The Clyde crushed sugar exchange opened very excitedly today. Prices immediately jumped six pence a hundredweight above yesterday. The demand was so strong that refiners asked for and secured an additional three pence. Everything offered was sold before the close. All the refineries have been working day and night for a week past.

### SUGAR MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The market for the sugars has been weak, and the prices broke from one-quarter to seven pence, the latter in Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, which opened 65¢, at which price five shares were sold; the next sale was made at 55¢, at which price five shares were disposed of, the market then dropping off to 50¢, at which transactions of 25 shares were made, the stock closing at 50 bid. About 4,600 shares changed hands. The whole market closing at about the lowest price reached.

The Hutchinson Sugar Company have reduced their monthly dividend from 25 cents to 20 cents per share.

There was an advance on all grades of sugar announced yesterday.

Sugar—The Western Sugar Refining Co. quotes net cash prices for California, Oregon and Washington on orders less than 75 lbs. or its equivalent, packed in 100-lb. bags, as follows: Dominos, per bbl., \$6.00; bxs., \$5.65; Cuba (A), crushed and fine crushed, \$5.35; powdered, \$5.75; candy granulated, \$5.75; confectioners' A, \$5.65; Magnolia A, \$5.55; extra C, \$5.55; Golden C, \$5.50. Prices are per 100 lbs. bbls., the additional: hf. bbls., 2¢ additional; bxs. 5¢ additional; 50-lb. bags, 1¢ additional for all kinds. Hongkong sugar, 2-H brand, dry granulated, —; do, extra 3-H, \$5.25; extra C, \$5.50. Prices are subject to — change without notice.

### WHO SAMUEL BYRNES IS.

The writer is glad to take the hand of Mr. Samuel Byrnes and give it a hearty squeeze. That we are parted for the moment by ten thousand miles of sea-water doesn't count. May you live right along and prosper, Mr. Byrnes.

In this grumbling old world, more full of aches and pains than an American watermelon is of black seeds, it is jolly to hear a man sing out: "I am first class every way; and as for my health it couldn't be better."

This is great, especially when we understand what went before it. For several years Mr. Byrnes was in bad form. Dyspepsia it was, and a very nasty variety of that abominable complaint. He got but little sleep—he writes—and was in pain most of the time. He called in the doctors, one after another, and asked them what he was to do.

They agreed on the main point, and they were right. Indigestion, liver disorder and the nerve troubles which are thrown in as make-weights—the doctors said these things once got rid of, our friend would be all right.

And they did their best to bring it to pass—these worthy men. They gave him drugs—the same, no doubt, that have been so often and so vainly given.

"After the doctors gave me up," says Mr. Byrnes, "I tried everything I could think of, or others recommended to me. At first I felt sure I would come upon something helpful, but I never did until somebody told me about Mother Selgel's Syrup. Even after reading what was printed in books and papers, as to the merits of this preparation, I still shook my head.

"Not likely to be any better than the rest," I said; "the chances are all against it." For, you see, my heart was, as you may say, down in my shoes, and I was not in a mood to take hope from any testimony that could be produced.

"All the same, I began taking the Syrup; I don't know why. The good effect was almost immediate. I stopped eating up my food and commenced to feel stronger and better. Without troubling you with the story of how I got on step by step, I will merely say that the medicine seemed to build me up and put me together bit by bit until I was sound and well as any man was to be had."

I have lived here sixty-one years and many people in this neighborhood know what I have said to be true, and were as much astonished at my recovery as I was myself. I am now seventy-one years of age and hale and hearty. For this wonderful blessing I thank God and Mother Selgel's Syrup.

"As the reader looks at my signature and says, 'Who is Samuel Byrnes?' I present him my compliments and reply that if we ever meet I shall be glad to tell him by word of mouth much more than I have written, and to testify all day long for the remedy that made me the man I am." Samuel Byrnes, Lem-on Grove, Penrith, N. S. W., September 1st, 1899.

### PLAGUE AT ANN ARBOR.

ANN ARBOR, April 14.—Dr. Victor C. Vaughn, dean of the medical department, and one of the most noted bacteriologists in the country, appeared before the Board of Health yesterday and practically acknowledged that the case of Student Charles B. Hare was one of bubonic plague. He assured the board that there would be no spread of the disease, as all precautions had been taken to prevent it, and the student would recover.

Dr. Novy, who attends Hare, wears a germ-proof rubber garment, that covers him from head to foot, with two little eye-holes for sight, whenever he goes into the contagious ward, and he also injects preventive doses of serum into himself.

Dr. Vaughn told the board that Hare contracted the disease by an accident almost identical with that which occurred in Vienna in 1898. At that time Professor Nothofele and his assistant, Barish, were conducting bacteriological experiments on bubonic plague bacilli. Barish caught the disease and died, as did also Dr. Mueller, who attended him.

### CARTER HARRISON TALKS.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, is in the city. He says he came for rest and recreation. While Mr. Harrison did not care to discuss politics last night, he did talk about reform and the charges made that the administration in Chicago favors a wide open town, and is in league with the criminal elements. "I believe," he said, "that the proper persons to institute any kind of reform, dramatic or otherwise, are the people's officials."

"I do not believe it is possible to have what is called an open town unless the public wants it. I do not believe that it is possible to reform a community by passing laws. The community cannot rise above its own level, and its level is reflected in the way it enforces its laws."

"There is no truth in the report that Chicago is a wide open town. It is a closely shut down town in every sense of the word."

"I think it is very poor policy for a mayor to advocate the enforcement of blue laws, or the ringing of the curfew bell when the people are not in favor of them. You cannot reform any community by law. It must be done by education."

### Slave Trade in 'Frisco.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—There are reports here tonight that the federal authorities have, so far as lies within their authority, directed that steps be taken immediately to put a stop to the slave trade said to exist in Chinatown, San Francisco. Some time ago the newspapers announced that several Chinese girls had been sold into slavery in Chinatown, and that complaints had been made to the federal government that the local authorities seemed unlikely to take steps to suppress this trade and prevent the recurrence of sales of girls at auction. Upon these reports, it is said, instructions have been sent to San Francisco from Washington. The officials of the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice were reticent when asked about the matter and gave neither confirmation nor denial.

The French Huguenot refugees, who have met in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral ever since 1550, when a royal charter of liberty to worship was granted to them, have sworn allegiance to King Edward VII. Their pastor, the Rev. Jean R. Barnabas, preached a memorial service for her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and, according to the ancient custom, the oath of allegiance was taken, the pastor with uplifted hands making the solemn declaration, to which the people responded "Amen."

## SPORT FROM ALL QUARTERS

King Edward will transfer his breeding stud to Avon. His majesty intends to increase his racing stud largely. His Shannon, which is coming to Hilo, ran second in a mile and one-quarter race at Tanforan. He was played to win, but quit in the last furlong. Time of winner, 2:08.

Hio Shannon won a mile race at Tanforan in 1:42. He was off almost last in a field of nine horses. By El Rio Rey-Besse Shannon, owned by Kenilworth defeated Articulate in a six-furlong race. Time, 1:14. Corriegan captured the Great Trial stakes for two-year-olds, value \$5,375. Five furlongs were run in 1:09. The winner carried 123 pounds.

Corriegan will race the Abbot for \$12,500 a side and a purse of \$10,000, at Brighton Beach. "Skeets" Martin won the Cologne spring handicap on Ordman. Bob Long, of Chicago, defeated Bobby Lobbs, of Memphis, in sixteen rounds.

Tom Coughig, of Dunkirk, N. Y., defeated Eddie Connolly, of New Brunswick, in eleven rounds. Terry McGovern has arrived in San Francisco. Young Corbett, of Denver, defeated Eddie Santry, of Chicago, in two rounds. Chicago has guaranteed \$50,000 for the Olympian games in 1904.

Yale 1; Georgetown 1. "Skeet-a-Skeet" Murphy won a three-mile race on home trainers at Providence, R. I. in 3:24, breaking the world's record of 3:45 1-5.

Major Taylor won the 100-kilometer bicycle race in Berlin. He was also a winner with Arend, in the 600 meters tandem race. Yale, 5; New York (National League), 4. Yale, 3; Philadelphia (American League), 4.

Corriegan High School won the Academic League championship. Stanford defeated Berkeley in their second baseball game, 15 to 4. Pennsylvania, 7; Carlisle, 1.

John Hanning, of New York, bought for English parties the two-year-old colt J. N. Corriegan, by St. Victor-Ole. The price was \$7,500. The colt was sent a half mile uphill with 123 pounds up, in 50.5.

Ten to one is being laid against Volodyovski for the English Derby. The famous brood mare, Imp. Dart Maiden, by St. Gattian-Maid of the Isles, is dead. Golden Cottage, which beat all the best two-year-olds in California this season, finished second to The Hayden in a four and one-half furlong dash at Aqueduct.

It has been decided that in future the California racing season shall not exceed 150 days. The season will extend from the middle of November to the middle of April. It has also been agreed that not less than \$2,400 in purses shall be given away any one day.

Frank O'Rourke's horse, the Fretter, has won four handicaps at Oakland this season. W. C. Whitney's horse Volodyovski, ran third in the forty-second Newmarket Biennial Stake, won by Colonel H. McCalmont's bay colt St. McCloud, by St. Simon-Mimi. The performance of Volodyovski was a distinct disappointment.

Richard Clawson, the jockey, is recovering from his illness, and is planning to ride again the latter part of the present season. Taton ran six and a half furlongs at Tanforan in 1:13, which is a new Coast record, and within half a second of the world's record.

Jockeys Henry, Shaw, Van Dusen, Slack, Dale and Wonderly, were fined for delays at the post on the first day of the Aqueduct meeting. Burns and H. Wilson were set down for foul riding.

Corriegan, by Imp. Sain, won the Western Foal stakes at Tanforan, value \$3,815. Winner carried 135 pounds, and ran five furlongs in 1:01.

Cresceus and Charley Herr will race in October for a purse of \$5,000. The race between The Abbott and Cresceus at Brighton Beach is off. Cruzados broke the two-year-old Coast record for half a mile at Tanforan, running in 1:47.5.

John F. Schorr's bay filly Lady Schorr, won the Tennessee Oaks. Terry McGovern, who is matched to fight Oscar Gardner in San Francisco, was born in 1879 in Brooklyn, New York. He is 5 feet 2 1/2 inches in height, and weighs not more than 123 pounds.

McGovern began fighting in 1897, and has only been knocked down once. He has won nearly eighty battles and has defeated the best men at his weight in the world.

Peter Jackson is said to be penniless and dying in Australia. George Dixon, the former lightweight champion boxer, was fined in Lawrence, Mass., for engaging in a boxing exhibition.

Dan Creedon, of Australia, stopped Jimmy Handler, of New Jersey, in the first round. Al Wehlig defeated Jimmy Scanlan in seven rounds in Hot Springs, Ark. Scanlan's jaw was dislocated.

Jim Corbett is going to New Mexico to work in a copper and gold mine. Kid Williams defeated Fred Muller in the fifth round in Stockton. Tommy Giffen was given the decision over George Curran at the end of twenty rounds on the same night.

The Sharkey-Russell fight will take place in Denver on May 4th. Benny Yanger defeated "Turkey" Reilly, Billy Smith in four rounds. St. Louis 8; Kansas City, 0.

James McKay, the well known baseball player, died in Australia last month. University of Chicago, 7; University of Michigan, 6.

The University of Washington is trying to arrange a track meet with Stanford University. "Jack" Sheridan, one of the umpires of the American Baseball League, has been arrested for insanity.

Phil Callahan, of the Chicago team, had his arm broken in a practice game, and may never occupy the box again.

A TESTIMONIAL FROM OLD ENGLAND.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best in the world for bronchitis," says Mr. William Savory, of Warrington, England. "It saved my wife's life, she having been a martyr to bronchitis for over six years, being most of the time confined to her bed. She is now quite well." It is a great pleasure to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be able to publish testimonials of this character. They show that great good is being done, pain and suffering relieved, and valuable lives restored to health and happiness by this remedy. It is for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Steyn Re-Elected.

LONDON, April 15.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, under today's date, says forty Boers recently met at Boshof and solemnly re-elected Mr. Steyn President of the Orange Free State.



**GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands**

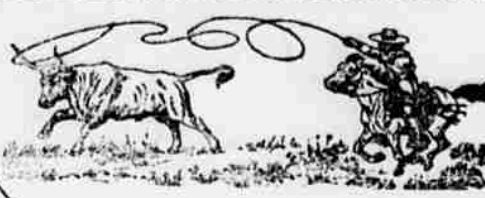
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